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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 167 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

VICEROY SHUTS DOOR AGAINST MAHATMA

Out Of The Gloaming.

According to Reuter the future of the World Economic Conference is uncertain. There are reports that it may reassemble in the autumn at Washington.

Rather than submit to this humiliation. Ramsay will see that it gets the death-blow in London.

* * * *

The Portuguese dictator, we are told, has "stamped out" all danger of another revolution and 333 supposed revolutionaries have been consigned to prison. One revolution which placed him in supreme power is enough for him.

* * * *

Hitler and Mussolini have exchanged greetings. The former complimented the Duce on his "statesmanlike initiative" and no doubt the Duce said the same of Hitler.

* * * *

"An order advise the Government on economic questions. A General Economic Council is formed consisting of prominent economists, bankers, industrialists, such as Krupp, Thyssen, Professor Bosch and Banker Otto Fischer."

First they "sacked" the Jews and Socialists. Next they ransacked them. Now they are calling a Council to find out who else has got anything to loot.

* * * *

The "Times of India" relates "a unique story" about "a struggle between a tiger and a crocodile ending in the defeat of the latter and its disappearance in a canal in the Hooghly District. It would appear that the tiger was having its midday siesta on the banks of the canal when the crocodile spotted it and dragged it under water."

When last seen we understand the tiger was enjoying his unusual meal in somewhat unusual surroundings at the bottom of the Canal.

* * * *

The Ministers' deputation assured the Viceroy of their "best support in the future, as in the past." This gentle hint ought not to be forgotten when making appointments in the future as in the past.

* * * *

The Viceroy, who refuses to be beaten in point of courtesy, at once assured the Deputation of his "sympathy" and asked the Ministers to let it be known to the public. As Lady Houston wrote: "What more do they want?"

* * * *

The Ministers' Deputation, of course, said not a word about butter—it was discussed at the W. E. Conference sub-committee, when Major Elliott said that Britain was a large consumer of it. He mentioned Government's intention to increase the supply.

* * * *

We in India will require a large quantity, necessitated of course by the White Paper. It won't matter if it's adulterated with fish oil. Our Ministers and their followers cannot use it for their own selves, but the Britishers who come out as Governors and who are accustomed to its liberal use will need it all.

* * * *

Bombay's record for murders of the worst type is increasing and Chicago or New York will have to look to their laurels soon. But according to the Police Chief there is a "record of which any Police might be proud." Well, some people can feel proud of things about which others feel ashamed.

* * * *

Rao Bahadur R. Sriniwasan said at 74 that he was for British connection and "was proud of it," and complimented the "Madras Mail" on championing his cause. The "Madras Mail", no doubt, thanks him for championing its ows cause.

* * * *

The Rao Bahadur, the "Mail" writes has done much to check drinking and was responsible for getting shops closed on Sundays and holidays. "But he gives a wide berth to Prohibitionists". That's because he wants more education for his Adi Dravidas!

* * * *

'If you take away licit liquor, it will be replaced by illicit liquor" he unburdened himself to the "Madras Mail." Was it not better, therefore, that in slaking their thirst they should put a little money simultaneously into the Government coffers? Nation-building first, is their cry,—through drink.

* * * *

And again. He told the Legislative Council, last year, he informed the "Madras Mail" reporter, that what was required was not less drink, but better. There speaks a wise connoiseur! We should say better and more. for it will give further impetus to Ministerial building propensities.

* * * *

"EARTHQUAKE IN FLOWER POT"
—The "Times of India."

Poor old Bombay the Beautiful. nothing better than a flower-pot now.

* * * *

D'Souza; My wife is very irritable; the least little thing sets her off.

Fernandes: You're lucky. Mine's a self-starter.

HOARE PULLS STRINGS AGAINST CONGRESS

NO MORE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GANDHIJI

Simla Will Not Acknowledge His Role As Negotiator With Government

SIMLA, July 17.

The Private Secretary to the Viceroy has sent the following reply to Mr. Gandhi's 's second telegram:—

"His Excellency had hoped that the position of the Government was plain. It is that Civil Disobedience si a movement intended to coerce the Government by means of unlawful activities, and that there can be no question of holding conversation with a representative of an Association which has not abandoned that movement."—A. P.

Refering to the present position of Civil Disobedience Movement in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Hoare said: "We have said, we are not prepared to negotiate, and we shall maintain that position.

Mr. Gandhi again wishes to put himself in the position of a negotiator with the Government of India who carried in reserve the unconstitutional weapon of Civil Disobedience. I repeat there can be no question of making a bargain with the Congress as a condition for their accepting ordinary obligations of law abiding citizens."

He proceeded to read the Viceroy's message to Mr. Gandhi.

Pausing at the first sentence stating: "If circumstances were different" the Viceroy would gladly see Mr. Gandhi, Sir Samuel said that there was no question, whatever, of unconditionally refusing an interview.

The Viceroy's telegram had full concurrence of His Majesty's Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare proceeded to deal with law and order in Bengal, and did not refer to Gandhiji's reply.

LET GANDHI DENY, SAYS HOARE

Mr. Lansbury asked if anything had been received from the Government of India to show that Mr. Gandhi wanted interview for any purpose but to explore possibilities of peace.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that it was open to Mr. Gandhi to deny statements attributed to him in the press. It seemtd clear that Mr. Gandhi at Poona Conference supported Civil Disobedience. If we were incorrectly informed, let Mr. Gandhi make his own denial.

Mr. Lansbury thought he should make it to Lord Willingdon.

Mr. Maxton referred to Meerut and said that Government might have squashed principal voices calling for national independence, but nobody believed that they had destroyed the desire for it in the hearts of Indians.

CONGRESS NOT CRUSHED.

Mr. Lansbury moving for a reduction in the vote said Sir Samuel Hoare had taken credit in effect for crushing the Congress. Mr. Lansbury had been in communication with Indians who were in London in connection with the Select Committee, and there was not one who took Sir S. Hoare's view. The Congress movement had not been crushed, as Sir S. Hoare and Government would speedily learn.

Mr. Lansbury proceeded to criticise the refusal to see Mr. Gandhi and strongly pleaded for reconsideration, expressing the opinion that an agreement was possible.

SAPRU-JAYAKAR LETTER.

Mr. Lansbury proceeded to read a letter which Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar sent him to-day in view of the fact that he was to speak in the House, putting their considered view on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi's request with a view to exploring avenues of peace. They said: "We do not read in it threat of any kind. We understand, however, that the request has been refused, and we would be very glad if you will draw attention to the terms of the telegram and press for further consideraton, so that Gandhiji may have a chance of putting his views before the Viceroy. We should not allow answer to the question put by Gandhiji to be prejudiced by tendencious statements which have appeared in the press during the last few

(Continued on page 7.)

MEERUT PRISONERS

Butler Evades Issue Of Release In House Of Commons

VICEROY LOOKS TO APPEAL

Hunger-Strike Expert Will Advise And Not Inquire At Andamans

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. H. K. Hales drew attention to the Calcutta Police using American motor-cycles and urged steps to ensure supply of British machines.

Mr. R. A. Butler said that he had no information and promised to make inquiries.

Duches of Atholl requested publication of results of questionnaire sent by the Government of India to Local Governments in order to ascertain the views of officials and non-officials on the subject of communal tension, the morale of the police and the position of civil disobedience.

Mr. Butler said that he was unaware of any questionnaire and added that the Government of India was constantly addressing Local Governments on all sorts of matters. He promised to inquire. if more precise information was given.

Mr. David Grenfell asked if the Government of India intended to revive the Navy Bill of 1929 with a provision for control by the Indian Legislature.

Mr. Butler said the Government of India was considering the introduction of a Navy Bill. The question of giving the Indian Legislature control did not arise, as it was being considered separately as stated in the report of the Third Round Table Conference.

ANDAMANS HUNGERSTRIKE.

Mr. David Grenfel enquired about the position of Andamans hungerstrikers.

Mr. Butler replied that an officer was sent to the Andamans in order to consult and advise local authorities and not to make a formal inquiry. No detailed information concerning his visit had been received.

Mr. Grenfel requested the publication of the officer's report if presented, in view of the disquietude in India in connection with the hungerstrike.

Mr. Butler said the Government was satisfied that the hungerstrike had ended and conditions were satisfactory.

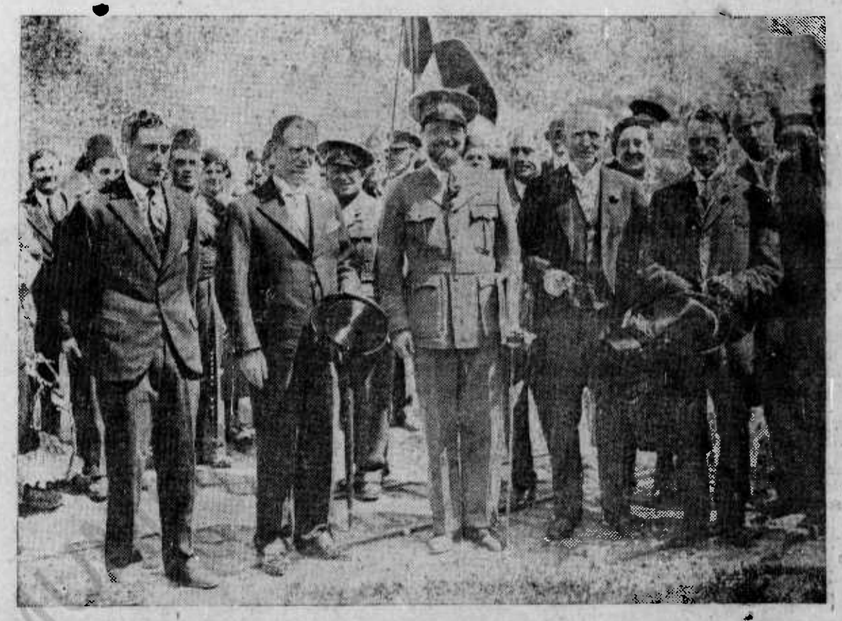
Mr. D. Kirkwood asked whether Sir Samel Hoare would consider releasing Meerut prisoners "in view of the comparative quiet in India" and the fact that they had spent four years in gaol during their trial.

Mr. Butler replied that prisoners' appeals were at present being considered by the Viceroy.

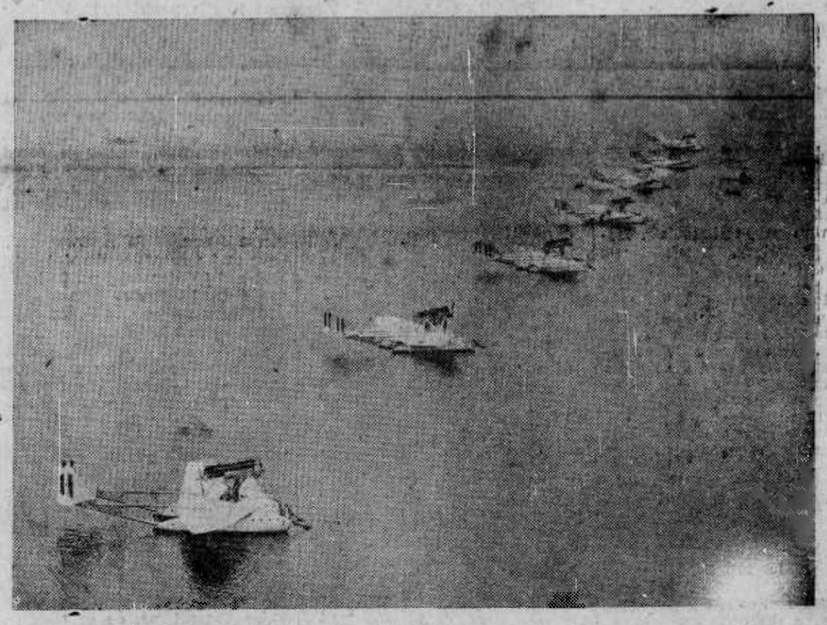
Mr. Kirkwood suggested that Sir Samuel as a generous Secretary of State should use his influence and have prisoners released.

Sir Bertram Falle asked whether prisoners were detained by the British or the Indian Government.

Mr. Butler replied that they were at present under the Government of the United Provinces and added. he thought their appeal was about to be heard by the High Court.



General Balbo, leader of the Italian Air Armada photographed on reaching Londonderry en route to Chicago.



Italian Air Armada at Amsterdam: on arrival, one of the machines capsized on landing, killing one airman and injuring four. Photo shows the planes lined up on water at Amsterdam.

SIR J. ELLERMAN DEAD

British Millionaire Passes Away

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 17.

Death occurred at Dieppe of Sir John Ellerman who is said to be the richest man in England reputed to be worth 30 million sterling.

Sir J. Ellerman's financial interests were mainly shipping, property, brewing and investment trusts.

Mahatma Surprise At Viceroy's Attitude

Says Poona Conference Was Undoubtedly Favourable To Peace—Without Humiliation —And Urges Reconsideration Of Request For Interview

POONA, July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following wire to the Viceroy today:—

"Your wire of even date has come upon me as a painful surprise. I had not expected that the Government would take official notice of unauthorised publication of confidential proceedings of an informal conference and on the basis thereof reject my request for an interview. If the interview were granted I could show that the proceedings, taken as a whole, were calculated to bring about honourable peace.

The Conference was undoubtedly favourable to peace if it can be attained without humiliation. If, however, the Government hold that they cannot have any conversation even for promoting peace with the representative of an association engaged in activities in breach of State laws, however repressive they may be, until that association first discontinues such activities which it believes to be in pursuance of the inherent right belonging to the human family, I can have nothing to say. Nevertheless I would like to add a personal note. My life is regulated by peaceful motives. I hanker for real peace but I must confess I can't be satisfied with a makeshift.

HOPE FOR INTERVIEW.

If I resort to non-co-operation or civil disobedience, it is for establishing true and voluntary co-operation and obedience to laws in place of forced co-operation and forced obedience. I, therefore, hope my request for an interview will be granted."

—GANDHI.

(Earlier Telegrams appear on page 12.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Business Executives, requiring the Services of a young competent, Secretary, accountant, of highest qualifications many years' experience in such positions, best References, will please correspond with Box No. 920. "Bombay Chronicle."

Gujerati Hindu businessman yell experienced all commodities, Sugar Sales Organisation Speciality, travelled throughout India, seeks employment, India or Abroad Write Box No. 921 "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted—Hindu Lady Doctor Gujerati knowing as House Surgeon and qualified nurses for Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home. Write with pay, testimonials, Honorary Secretary. Balaji Road, Surat. (919).

Wanted a female Sub-Assistant Surgeon, pay starting from Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 p.m. with free quarters. Private practice allowed outside duty hours. Only those with experience preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Sohrab S. Antia, Major, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner. Gwallor Government (6948).

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, Qualifies in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, granting Diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus Free. (626).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Non-Matrics—To-day is your last chance for appearing at the Cambridge Senior Exam. 1933. Forms will be sent by 9 p.m. Apply with your leaving certificate at once. H. P. Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (927).

70. ESTATES & PROPERTIES.

Bimlipatam-properties—sale house —marble, tables, glass, eages, vases. Apply Box 925. "Bombay Chronicle".

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—For our Swadeshi piece goods on hand looms. Liberal terms and decent commission. Apply with two annas stamps. Devi Vilasam Weaving Factory, Kundunghal, Calicut. (924)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements **Legal and Public Notifications** are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

W. I. T. C. Ltd

MEMBERS BADGES for 1933-34 will be posted to Members on Saturday July 22nd. These should therefore reach Members on Monday July, 24th 1933.

B. H. HOPKINS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club, Ltd.
6995

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMRITLAL BAKORE PANDYA, of Vile-Parle has agreed to sell to my clients the piece of land admeasuring 740 square yards or thereabouts bearing Final Plot Number 119 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile-Parle together with the Structures standing thereon free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, partnership, sale, share, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, in Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived. Dated at Andheri this 16th day of July, 1933.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court.
920.

Public Notice

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy Nos. 325435 and 355071 on the life of Dahyabhai Kuverji Vashi a Duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one calendar month from this date.

Bombay, Dated 15th July 1933.
H. E. JONES.
Manager.
923.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RICHARD ANDREWS and Mr. ARDESHIR DINSHAW MAVJI, both of Bombay respectively European and Parsi Inhabitants, the Joint Receivers appointed by the Bombay High Court, in Suit No. 1968 of 1927 Lloyds Bank, Ltd., v. Mulji Haridas and others) of the undermentioned property belonging to Mulji Haridas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the said property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office in the Central Bank Building at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street, (formerly also known as Modykhana Street) and Dwarkadas Lane within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts (according to the Cadastral Survey 484 square yards) bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1280 of the Fort Division, the buildings whereon were formerly assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A Nos. 2083 and 2605, Street Nos. 230, 232, 234 and 236, Mody Street and 50 Dwarkadas Lane and now under Ward A Nos. 2083 and 2605 Street Nos. 28 to 34 and 6 to 12, Mody Street and Dwarkadas Street and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Mody Street (formerly also known as Modykhana Street) aforesaid on or towards the West partly by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Jethabhai Javerchand and now of Issac Haji Suleman and partly by Dwarkadas Cross Lane, on or towards the North partly by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property formerly of Dayal Lakhmidas and now of Gulabbai widow of Girdhardas Dayal and partly by the said Dwarkadas Cross Lane, on or towards the South by Dwarkadas Lane (formerly called Dewji Samgji Lane). The said piece of land formerly consisted of and is described in the title deeds as being two pieces of land, the first (with the buildings thereon) known as Jamshedjee Bhajiwalla's and containing by admeasurement according to the Collector's bill 421 square yards but according to measurement 412 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 708, 708, 709, New No. 5908, Old Survey Nos. 1077 to 1079, New Survey No. 8514, and the second containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 707, New No. 5903, Old Survey No. 791, New Survey No. 8513.

The above property was formerly in the possession of Moolji Haridas and is now in the possession of the said Joint Receivers and is occupied by their tenants.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1933.
NARIELVALA & FRAMROZE.
Purchaser's Attorneys
6999.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF CANNANORE.
S. C. 234 OF 1933.

C. AARON & SONS, Plaintiffs.
MANAGER, NEHRU SWADESHI STORES, Poona City ..... Defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the Court has ordered substituted service on the defendant and the suit stands posted for 13th July 1933.

K. SUMATHY.
Vakil for Plaintiff.
(922)

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 608 of 1933.

HAJI ABDULLA JOOSAB JHAVERY ..... Plaintiff
vs.
(1) MEMON SULEMAN JIVA and (2) MEMON OOMAR JIVA ..... Defendants.

To
MEMON OOMAR JIVA, Esq.,
2nd Defendant herein.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you to recover the sum of Rs. 7,660-14-0 together with interest on Rs. 6,273-7-0 at 9 per cent. per annum from 11th February, 1933, till judgment and costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum and that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for Wednesday the 9th day of August, 1933, at 11 a.m. If you do not attend at the said hearing the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1933.

K. B. DOCTOR & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
6997.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5395	20 July	2 August
Katori Maru x Tango	10000	.....@	8 August
Maru Kashima	6893	30 July.	13 August.
Maru *Tokiwa	10000	...	†22 Aug.
Maru Yasukuni	6972	16 Aug	2 Sept
Maru x Ginyo	12000	...	12 Sept
Maru *Limited passengers Japanese food.	9000	29 August	12 Sept

x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Colombo Leave	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	3 Aug	21 Aug
Hakozaki Maru	10500	16 August	3 Sept

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Tatsuta Maru	17000	16 Aug
Asama Maru	1700	6 Sept.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Heian Maru	11600	14 Aug.
Hikawa Maru	11600	4 Sept.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road
Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE
To Japan Via
SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival,	Depart ure
Hague Maru	11th July	22nd July
Andes ,,	13th ,,	.....
Honolulu ,,	23rd ,,	29th July
Havre ,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.
London ,,	8th Aug.	23rd ,,

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD
(Incorporated in Japan)
Taj Building Hornby Road
Bombay
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

12 RUBBER STAMPS

Copied, Urgent, Book Post, Duplicate, Cancelled, Refused, Stamped, Order No., Original. Registered, Paid, Filled, for Rs. 1-10 only. Post free. Stamps of all design are made to order.

GENUINE RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURING CO.,
133, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

"INSAN-YA-SHAITAN"

THE MUCH TALKED OF PICTURE ALL OVER THE CITY

Now At The

GLOBE TALKIES

(Golpitha)

From Saturday The 22nd July

IT IS A PICTURE

THAT WILL REMAIN IN YOUR MEMORY LONG AFTER YOU HAVE SEEN & HEARD IT.

The CARLTON

THREE SHOWS EVERY DAY
4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

JANET GAYNOR
CHARLES FARREL

IN THEIR LATEST & BEST FOX PICTURE

"TESS OF THE STORM COUNTRY"

It's a real treat! Don't miss it!

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2, Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10, Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1, V.P. As. 5. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE
Tiruttani, S. India.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients are remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.
181, Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
'Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

HITLER GOVT. BANS SOCIALIST PARTY

All Salaries Cancelled And State Takes Over Assets

The German Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick, issued in mail week a decree banning the Socialist party throughout Germany. The prohibition is as complete and as far-reaching as that of the Communist party.

The official reason given for the step resembles that given by the Austrian Government for the dissolution of the Nazi party in Austria. It is that recent events have shown that the Socialist party in Germany has not hesitated to act in a treasonable manner; further, that documents found at the raided secret gathering of Socialist officials in Hamburg recently proved that the party was engaged in activities directed against the people and State.

The party must, therefore, it is stated, be treated in the same manner as the Communists.

All salaries and payments made to Socialists holding public office—that is, members of the Reichstag and the various diets and municipalities—are cancelled. The party will not in future be allowed to undertake any form of propaganda. No Socialist newspapers or periodicals or printed matter may in future be distributed in Germany.

All property and assets of the party and its associated organisations, in so far as they have not yet already been seized in connection with the Nazification of the trade unions, are to be confiscated immediately.

It cannot be tolerated, it is stated, that salaries, pensions or other payments from public moneys can in future be made to members of the Socialist party.

The suppression of the German Socialist party last week was followed by the arrest of Paul Loebe for many years President of the Reichstag.

Loebe was arrested at his home in Berlin on Friday and taken to prison. It is understood that he will be taken to a concentration camp. The nature of the charge against him is not disclosed.

When he was deprived by Hitler of the presidency of the Reichstag Loebe was given a post on the staff of the Socialist newspaper "Vorwards." Since the suppression of that paper he had been without employment.

As an aftermath to the prohibition of the Social Democratic party the concentration camps in Germany have been swollen by the arrest of hundreds of Socialist leaders, says Reuter. In Dresden 120 Socialists and numbers of Socialists in Bremen, Essen, Dortmund, Gorlitz, and some cities in the Rhineland and Palatinate have been arrested.

The incorporation of the Steel Helmeters into the Nazi organisation appears to have encountered difficulties in the province of Pomerania. The police president of Breslau, Herr Heines is at present in Stettin for the special purpose of reorganising the Pomeranian Steel Helmets. He was told by Captain Goring to carry out the Commissoin with "ruthless energy if necessary."

HUNTED MAN MARRIES IN SECRET

Confession To Wife Leads To Arrest Of Absconding Forger

C. N. Lakshmikantham, of Chintadripet, while being tried for forgery disappeared at the Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court in August 1932 Twelve days later he was rearrested at Krishnampet, and was sentenced to a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment when tried afresh at a special Sessions in September, 1932, Lakshmikantam escaped while being escorted to Rajahmundry Central Jail, and was rearrested on July 12, at Cnoolai after 7-1|2 months of "freedom".

He was sent to Kovvur by the Calcutta Mail to be tried before the First Class Magistrate of that place on a charge of having escaped from lawful custody. Though Lakshmikantam refused to divulge to the Police the details of his escape from the train at Nidadavole, while being escorted to Rajahmundry, or the story of his subsequent movements, the following particulars have been obtained, says the "Madras Mail".

It would appear that shortly after his arrival in Madras Lakshmikantam observed a boy playing football in a field and, approaching him, inquired after his parents. On information furnished by the boy Lakshmikantam went to his house where he found that the mother, Amrithammal, was a widow who took in paying guests. Lakshmikantam asked to stay in the house, representing that he was "Parthasarathy, a native of Avanasi" and that he was in search of employment in the City. Believing the story, Amrithammal took Lakshmikantam in.

SECRET MARRIAGE.

After he had been in the house for some time the landlady discovered that Lakshmikantham was intimate with her daughter Vadivambal, aged 20. She accordingly arranged that he should marry the girl, and on the night of the last 'molugadi servai' festival at Tiruvottiyur (a town about six miles north of Madras), Lakshmikantam, Amrithammal and Vadivambal paid a secret visit to Tiruvottiyur and there, under a tree Lakshmikantam tied the 'thali' round Vadivambal's neck and thus the 'marriage' was celebrated.

But Lakshmikantam, until a fortnight ago, kept his identity a secret. He never left the house except at night, and when questioned on the matter, gave evasive replies to his wife and mother-in-law.

Towards the end of the June Lakshmikantam confessed his identity to his wife, who immediately informed her mother. They were both greatly distressed and the wife pleaded that Lakshmikantam should be careful to avoid capture. Lakshmikantam is understood to have comforted her by saying that he would be under a cloud only for a short time longer, as he expected to be acquitted of the charges against him when he appealed to the Privy Council!

But the Police upset his plans and arrested him.

MENACED BY JAPAN.

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

The encroachment of Japan on the South African market is definitely harming British trade. Formerly Japanese goods were inferior to the British-made product, but Japan has improved its manufacturing technique and with its prices remaining much cheaper it can compete favourably with Britain. The prices of Japanese goods are within the purchasing power of all and there is a strong public demand for them.

Japanese exports to the Union formed 3.5 per cent of the total trade of this country during the three months ended March, 1933. During that period South Africa received £346,582 worth of goods from Japan and exports from the Union to Japan formed only 3 per cent of the Union total exports, the value being £63,482. The balance of trade is thus strongly in favour of Japan, the Union sending to Japan only from one-tenth to one-fifteenth the quantity of goods that it receives from that country each year.—Reuter.

Smithson: "I hesitate to mention it, Mrs. Greylocks, but your husband owed me ten shillings when he died."

Widow: "Really! Oh, well I know you're glad now that you have something to remember him by."

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashad Vad 11. 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 24. 1352.
Parsi—Behman 15. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 10m.
Sunset—7h. 19m.
Hightide—10.08. 20-46.
Lowtide—2-31, 16-04.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 22nd July, 9h. 23m. p.m. First Quarter 30th July 10h. 14m. a.m. Full Moon 6th Aug., 1 h. 2m. a.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bye-election to Legislative Council, Nomination of Candidates.

BAND AT BUND GARDENS:—By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Wednesday, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ.—Swami Omkarsachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on "The Necessity of Religion" in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer is expected to reach Bombay from England on 24th August. He has donated Rs. 340/- to the Travancore Flood Relief Fund.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.—During the month of June 1933, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,180. Among them the number of new admission was 267.

The average daily attendance was 39.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

A local earth quake shock was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba observatory at 5h. 8m. (I.S.T.) on Monday the 17th July. It caused the shaking of doors, windows and wooden partitions and woke up the residents of Bombay.

THE ACE HIT
THAT ELECTRIFIED
NEW YORK
And Now on the Stage In
LONDON.
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

THE CAPITOL

To-Night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE MADDEST, MERRIEST NEWSPAPER SCRIBE YOU EVER GASPED AT

LEE TRACY

GRABBING HEADLINES, WITH ONE HAND AND WAIST LINES WITH THE OTHER

CLEAR ALL WIRES

WITH THE BRITISH STAR
BENITA HUME

Also Showing
LAUREL & HARDY
IN ANOTHER SIDE SPLITTER
British Movietone News

WEIRD CATACOMBS, UNCANNY ORIENTAL TORTURE CHAMBERS, SPECTACULAR ASIATIC PALACES, A MYSTERIOUS DEATH-RAY, A ROBOT HURLING ARTIFICIAL LIGHTNING—
Just a Few of the Thrills
IN
SAX ROHMER'S
GREAT THRILLER
THE MASK OF FU MANCHU
Creating chills and shivers.

NEXT SATURDAY
THE CAPITOL
BOOKING IS NOW OPEN.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

KOHINOOR: "Nagana". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC: "Dorangi Dunlya". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA: "Branded Oath". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

CAPITOL: "Clear All Wires". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON: "Tess of the Storm Country". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE: "A Lady's Profession". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON: "Yes Mr. Brown". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END: "Afzal". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.

1-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Bombay Market: available Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

2-00 p.m.—Close Down. (If Relay from the Rotary Club. Close Down at 2-30 p.m.)

4-30 p.m.—Time Signal. Ladies' Hour. Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Women aa Poets", in Gujerathi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-00 p.m.—Fashions Talk by Peggy. News available.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (by kind permission of the Management.)

7-00 p.m.—Book Talk by the Bookman.

7-10 p.m.—Dance Music. The Blue Mountaineers. (Broadcast Records.)

8-00 p.m.—Time Signal. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Classical and Light Music. Prof. Narayanrao Vyas with Dattaram Parwatker in Sarangi.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Omni-directional broadcast.

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.

7-15 p.m.—Scottish Studio Orchestra.

7-30 p.m.—Gramophone Records.

8-45. Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.

9-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.

10-30 p.m.—Reading or Topical Talk.

10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of the Outdoor Department treated in the above Hospital from April to June 1935:—

	April	May	June.
Male	1979	1872	2279
Female ...	1585	1695	962
Children	651	813	1137
Total	4215	4380	4378
Operations	22	81	79
New Cases	609	725	722

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from London of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 16th idem and left there at 8 a.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

The "Narkunda" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clan Grant" left Liverpool on Saturday (July 15th).

Steamer "Clanmacnair" arrived at Suez on (July 14th).

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Narkunda" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 20th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4 p.m. on Thursday the 20th inst.

LECTURE ON GANDHIJI

Dr. Clifford Manshardt, M.A., Ph.D., will give a biographical Talk on "Gandhi" to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla.

"CHRONICLE" STAFF CELEBRATE HORNIMAN'S 60TH BIRTHDAY

"Straight As A Lance, Springy In Gait, He Is 60 Years Young To-day", Says Colleague

Glowing tributes were paid to Mr. B. G. Horniman by the members of the "Bombay Chronicle" Editorial staff at a function arranged to celebrate hissixtieth birthday on Monday.

The speakers referred to his great services to India and to the cause of journalism.

In spite of his sixty years, said a speaker Mr. Horniman was straight as a lance, springy in his gait, and hard-working from day to day and month to month.

He was growing younger and younger said another of Mr. Horniman's colleagues.

All speakers referred to many anecdotes in the eventful career of their Chief.

Mr. R. K. Prabhu, as the senior most colleague of Mr. Horniman said that ever since Mr. Horniman had been in India he had worked for the cause which was so dear to them. He first came to know of Mr. Horniman before he joined the "Chronicle" because he attended a dinner party in Indian costume. He also took a prominent part in the Calcutta Parliament and there always fought for India and its cause.

REVOLUTIONISED BOMBAY LIFE.

When he came to Bombay some two decades ago, there was no public life in Bombay. He created it and galvanised it, and made it subserve the interests of the people. The speaker then recounted many of the great services rendered by Mr. Horniman both to the City and to India. He always stood for honesty in political matters, and he had refused to be dictated to by any one. "I should like to see the man," emphasised Mr. Prabhu, "who could dictate to Mr. Horniman." He had always done what was right, according to his lights.

During the war while he helped the cause of his country in the beginning, when disillusionment came to him he never hesitated to attack the politicians who wanted to do injustice to others. He attacked the Government vehemently in those days because of their wrong doings and nothing deterred him from doing what he thought was his duty. Despite the attempts of the Government to muzzle him he went on with his exposure of the Mesopotamian scandal.

HOME RULE DAYS CAMPAIGN RECALLED.

Mr. Prabhu then referred to his agitation against Willingdon regime. Meston-Marris-Curtis cons. piracy, his great campaign in the Home Rule League days, his prominent part in the earlier days of Civil Disobedience movement. On such an occasion like this the public of Bombay should have held a great mass meeting and acclaimed Mr. Horniman's services from the house tops, but he now took the occasion to thank him for his services, not only on behalf of his colleagues, the City and the Presidency, but the whole country. He hoped that Mr. Horniman would live long with them, and continue to do service to the country of his adoption.

Mr. R. S. Padbidri associated himself with all that had been said about Mr. Horniman and speaking on behalf of those who had not been with Mr. Horniman since he first came to Bombay, said that he had always been his political hero. He knew Mr. Horniman through his public career ever since he (Mr. Horniman) came to Bombay. He was the hero of Shantaram's chawl, and the "Bombay Chronicle" then always took up great causes and made them its own.

"STRAIGHT AS LANCE, SPRINGY IN GAIT."

He revolutionised the public life of Bombay, and almost brought the leaders into the streets and made them mix with the public. Nobody who knew Mr. Horniman could ever think that he was getting old. He was straight as a lance, in spite of his sixty years, springy in gait, that he made much younger men like himself envy him. He was capable of hard work and even now he worked from day to day, week after week and month after months for 13 to 14 hours a day.

Mr. A. M. P. Karai read a specially composed poem in his honour, which was much appreciated.

FREE FROM COMMUNAL BIAS.

Speaking of his long personal experience, as a member of the editorial staff of the "Chronicle" for 16 years, he referred to some of the noble traits of Mr. Horniman, particularly drawing attention to the total absence of communal spirit throughout his regime. He had no communal bias against anyone, nor did he betray partiality for a member of any particular community. To him the worth of a man and his capacity to put forth good work, sooner or later, were the only guiding spirit. And he sincerely wished Indian journalists all over India copied Mr. Horniman's praiseworthy method. Moreover he always gave encouragement to young writers so that in course of time, those who were "nobodies before became somebodies, and "somebodies became big bodies" in journalism. Mr. Karai concluded by wishing Mr. Horniman many happy returns of the day, to enable him not only to reach the Psalmist's three score years and ten, in all happiness and glory, but to knock up a century, continuing to work for India as enthusiastically as ever during the period.

FORCING GOVERNMENT TO RECTIFY MISTAKES.

Mr. J. Macwan recounted many incidents in Mr. Horniman's life when the authorities were forced to rectify the mistakes once they had been taken by by Mr. Horniman and the "Bombay Chronicle." He referred to many of Mr. Horniman's qualities of head and heart which redounded to his credit.

Mr. Horniman was then garlanded and a rich Kashmir shawl was presented to him on behalf of his staff.

Mr. Horniman said he always hated to speak about himself to his colleagues, but now that they had been speaking about him, he could not but refer to it. He had always kept his birth date in the dark, like an eligible spinster. Now that the whole game was given up, he must confess that he was sixty. In feelings and spirits he felt the same as he did when he was a boy of ten. It was not a pleasant thing to feel that one was getting old, but he thanked his friends with all his heart for the function they had held in his honour.

UNIQUE SERVICES OF "CHRONICLE."

He referred to the great causes which the "Bombay Chronicle" had ever espoused when he was in charge, and how the paper had helped to rouse public conscience, and make public opinion an effective force in the administration of the country. The "Bombay Chronicle" had always been the leader of public opinion in the country; and in this connection he thanked his collegues for the hearty support and loyal co-operation they had given him ever since.

He said the paper had only lately given a lead to public opinion in the country, and he was glad to see so many papers following it. He was never afraid of taking up right causes even when they appeared to be unpopular for the moment. He was sure that the paper would continue to be a power in the land and a force to reckon with.

"POLITICAL AND JOURNALISTIC "GURU."

Mr. Waman Kabadi claimed Mr. Horniman as his politcal and journalistic "guru", and associated himself with all that had been said by the previous speakers.

JAMRUD BREACH REPAIRED

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. R. Rawalpindi, wires as follows on the 17th inst:—

"Breaches between Jamrud and Changai on Peshawar-Landikotal Section and between Trag and Iskhel on K. B. Railway have been repaired and through communication restored and normal tarain services resumed from that date."

Port Officer, Okha Port, wires as follows on the 17th:— S. S. "Masulla" (Line: British India Steamer: Navigation Company Ltd., Agents: Messrs. Chotalal Premji and Company and Port: Okha) arrived at Port Okha with 52 tons of cargo on 15th instant and left for Navlakhi the same day after loading one hundred tons of cargo.

SILVER MARKET STEADY

Cotton Spurts Up In New York Market

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Monday, 11 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan ruled very steady to-day on the London Stock Exchange and was quoted at £79-1/2.

The Liverpool cotton market opened weak at a decline of 9 points.

The reports of rains in Texas reduced selling and prices declined by 15 points. Later on with better New York advices prices improved and closed at a decline of 3 points.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton market opened at a rise of 5 points, but declined 9 points from the opening level on liquidation. Later on there was increased speculative buying and prices advanced by 35 points.

Business in the local market was done at Rs. 237 for Broach April/May delivery.

Dollar-Sterling cross-rate was quoted at 4.77-1/8

The London Silver Market was dull and featureless. There was only small business and prices closed as under.

Spot Silver	.....	18	11|16
Forward	.....	18	13|16

BOMBAY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

Ready Silver	....	57 4	0
Shravan	.....	57 6	0
Bhadarava	.....	57 11	0
Gold Shravan	.....	30 14	0
Gold Shravan	.....	34 14	6
Sovereign	.....	19 11	0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 17.

Previous Closing	.....	4.77
To-day's Opening	....	4.77 1/4
To-day's Closing	....	4.78 1/8

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 17.

Previous Closing	.....	4.78 1/2
To-day's Closing	....	4.79

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 17.

Previous Closing	.....	11.55
To-day's Opening	....	11.60
Difference	.....	+.05
To-day's Closing	...	11.78
Difference	.....	+.23

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Bombay, July 17.

July|Aug.	.....	Rs. 216|8
April|May	.....	Rs. 236|8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 17.

Previous Closing	....	6.27
To-day's Opening	.....	6.18
Difference	.....	—.09
To-day's Closing	.....	6.24
Difference	.....	—.03

FRANC RATE.

Paris, July 17.

Previous Closing	....	85-3|16
To-day's Opening	....	85-1|4
To-day's Closing	....	85-3|16

CHITTAGONG HONOURS

C. I. E. For Magistrate And Military Officer

SIMLA, July 17.

The following Communique has been issued:—

—During the debate in Parliament of the India Office estimates yesterday, the Secretary of State for India announced that His Majesty the King Emperor had been graciously pleased to confer the honour of C. I. E. on Mr. Arthur Sheldon Hands, Magistrate and Collector of Chittagong, and Captain Thomas Ivor Stevenson, 8th Gurkha Rifles, Military Intelligence Officer, Chittagong, in recognition of their valuable services rendered in connection with the recent disturbances in that district.—A. P.

DRESS CODE FOR ASSESSORS

Shirt And Scarf Won't Do, Says Kaira Judge; High Court Admits Appeal

The propriety of an assessor's dress when appearing in Court was the point raised in an appeal admitted by the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Divatia at the Bombay High Court.

The appellant Chhaganlai Ishvardas was fined Rs. 3 by the Sessions Judge of Kaira District, Mr. D.V. Vyas, for appearing in Court in a dress which, according to the Judge, was not proper.

Challenging this Order, the appellant in his petition to the High Court, explained the circumstances of his case. On 8th June last, he attended the Sessions Judge's Court as an assessor. At that time, he was dressed in a long shirt and a "khes" (scarf).

USUAL DRESS.

Why did he appear in such a dress and why had he not put on a coat? asked the Sessions Judge.

The appellant explained that this was his usual dress which he used to wear on all occasions. He had even attended a function at his club in the same dress.

FINE AND WARNING.

The Judge was not satisfied with this explanation of the appellant and fined him Rs. 3 with a warning to dress properly in future.

In his petition to the High Court, the appellant complained that he was not treated by the Judge with the respect that was due to him, as an assessor of the Court. A judge, he stated, should do nothing that would lower an assessor's prestige in public. On the contrary, a jungle shonld make an assessor's duty as light and free from anxiety as possible.

Their lordships admitted the appeal and issued a rule.

600 MILL WORKERS STRIKE

Complaint That Wages Were Overdue

Six hundred workmen of the Jamshed Mill situate at Fergusson Road struck work on Monday morning. Their grievance is that their wages are over due. They held a meeting on Monday morning near the mill premises and then marched on to the High Court to engage a lawyer to file a suit against the management.

"ASTREA PROCEEDS TO LONDON

Mails And Passengers From Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Imperial Airways Survey plane "Astrea", which left Australia on Monday arrived at Dum Dum yesterday. "Astrea" will proceed to London via Karachi with the mails and passengers from Calcutta on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

ZEAL FOR EDUCATION AMONG HARIJANS

NADIAD, July 17.

The zeal for education created among the Depressed classes by the Kaira District Anti-Untouchability League has been growing apace and three harijan girls have already sought admission to a primary school at Nadiad.

Maharaj Shree Sant Ram at Nadiad has afforded special facilities to the local harijans.—A. P.

PUNJABIS' CLEVER RUSE

Robbing Woman After Being Entertained

A singing girl named Sunderbai, who extended her hospitality to two Punjabi admirers, is alleged to have been robbed of Rs. 200 at the dead of night on Sunday.

It is stated that two persons looking like Punjabis and dressed in Western costumes visited the room of Sunderabai at Foras Road, at about 11 on Sunday night. They listened to the music for nearly two hours and paid Rs. 5 for the entertainment. In doing so the visitors seemed to have sported a wad of notes to impress upon Sunderabai that they were rich parties.

Sunderabai was duly impressed and was not the least surprised when the two visitors came later at night and demanded refreshments.

Sunderabai welcoming them again and gave her guests beer and other refreshments. But they seemed to have had ulterior motives as later events showed. When the girl was absent from the room only for few minutes, it is alleged the visitors made away with a cash box containing Rs. 200 in cash.

Sunderabai has filed a complaint of theft against the unknown visitors at the Nagpada police station.

In view of the coming visit of the Governor to Mymensingh houseowners have been asked not to accommodate undesirable persons during his Excellency's stay.—A. P.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A LADY'S PROFESSION
A COMEDY RIOT WITH
Alison Skipworth
Roland Young
SARI MARITZA

NEXT SATURDAY
MAGNIFICENT— SPECTACULAR DRAMA
DEVIL AND THE DEEP
WITH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
GARY COOPER
CARY GRANT

Diving toward death in a sinking submarine with a mad man in command. A maniac who lured his wife and her sweetheart aboard for the most savage revenge that ever punished love!

A THRILLING
PARAMOUNT SUPER
DESERT MELODRAMA

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK ROCKS BOMBAY

Intermittent Tremors For Twenty Seconds

No Serious Damage Caused But Many Receive Fright In Their Beds

An earthquake shock of twenty seconds duration was felt in Bombay about 5-18 a.m. on Monday. The tremors were intermittent and rudely disturbed the slumbers of people all over the city and suburbs.

Bungalows and buildings were rocked by the vibrations which caused great alarm. Some people actually felt that they were being lifted out of their beds in localities where the intensity of the shock was greatest.

At Tardeo a portion of the kitchen of a fourth storey building collapsed but nobody was injured.

In 1905 an earthquake shock was recorded on the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory, and the old Robert Money High School building had its walls damaged. Another earthquake shock was felt in Bombay in 1924, but it was of mild character.

Another detailed account says:- A number of people who were fast asleep were rudely shaken in their beds by a shock of earthquake which took place in Bombay at 5-18 a.m. on Monday. Fortunately, the shock was mild and only of a few second's duration, otherwise there would have been a tragic and terrible result.

Houses throughout the city were shaken and wooden partitions and glassware made a rumbling noise. Those who were in beds at the time fast asleep were rudely awakened as they thought that they were being lifted up from their beds. Some of them shouted for help and were assured by those who were already awake that it was only a mild earthquake shock.

Those who were already wide awake being early risers were able to hear the rumbling sound of the roof as if was going to give w or the rocking of the furniture and the glassware. No serious damage so far to property is reported except at Tardeo where a portion of a kitchen of the fourth storey of a building collapsed. Fortunately, no one was injured.

This shock was not confined only to Bombay but enquiry shows that even Bandra, Santa Cruz and Andheri people felt it. A similar shock was felt in Bombay in 1924 but nothing serious occured then. Another shock was felt in 1905 which though not serious in consequence was serious in intensity. Many buildings had their walls cracked at the time icluding one at Dhobi Taloo, viz., Robert Money School. This was a huge building and a wall had a big crack in consequence of the earthquake.

The earthquake shock on Monday morning was more severely felt at Tardeo than in other parts in the city.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT

A representative of the "Chronicle" who visited some localities where the shock was felt says:—

In Tardeo a Parsi complained that he felt he was being removed bodily from his bed by dacoits. His favourite parrot hung up in a cage was knocked down by the shock.

A muslim living in Mazgaon declared that he was under the impression that the world had come to an end, and blamed the satta gamblers for provoking wrath of God.

An Andheri resident says he heard a terrible rumbling noise and thought that some motorists were having a row with toll collectors.

BANDRA FEELS SHOCK

(From Our Correspondent).

BANDRA, July 17.

The talk of the town this morning is about the severe earthquake shock that was felt early this mornin. At about 5-15 a.m. there was a slight tremor, and half a minute later, the quake was distinctly felt. Pote and pans that happened to be stacked, in the kitchen one over the other, came toppling down given the inmates the impression of a burglary. Bedsteads cupboards and heavy furniture were rocking at a rather dangerous angle. The effect of the earthquake was felt more by persons residing on the upper floors of houses. Single storied houses were not much affected: it was mostly the doors and windows that were sent rattling.

Up to this morning there is no news of any serious accident. A milkman who was delivering milk suddenly found himself unable to move forward on the road owing to the earthquake.

SHOCK OF LOCAL ORIGIN

POONA, July 17.

An earthquake shock apparently of local origin was felt at Bombay and Poona at about 5 hours 18 minutes. Indian Standard Time to-day.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, July 17.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of July 17.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours 0.64 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (2.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees (0.9 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Rainfall in 24 hours 1.06 inches

Total rainfall during the month 4.79 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 17.93 inches.

Weather Remarks.—Rain and Squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING.

Bombay, July 17.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Inian Standard Time) and temperature 83.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 17-7-33 Colaba Point 1.06" Fort 1.60"; J. J. Hospital 1.55"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 1.26"

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 15.08"; Fort 23.17"; J. J. Hospital 19.85"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 19.65".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 33.15"; Fort 39.82"; J. J. Hospital 38.87".

Total for the corresponding period of 1931 Colaba Point 35.97"; Fort 38.60"; J. J. Hospital 38.83"

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Three Years For Much Married Man

Amazing Matrimonial Adventures Of Army Deserter

Details of the extraordinary career of a much-married man were revealed in mail week at the trial at Derby Assizes of John Elliot, aged 36.

As a result, Mr. Justice Finlay decided to deprive him of feminine company for a considerable time and passed sentence of three years' penal servitude, says "News of the World".

Elliot was charged with obtaining money by false pretences at Buxton, and several similar cases from various parts of the country were taken into account.

The judge, in passing sentence, told him he had been guilty of a variety of crimts and had descended to a mean form of fraud which he had carried out so systematically that it became a matter of the deepest gravity.

Describing Elliot's extraordinarily life, as known to the police, Supt. Else related that he was born at Withington. In 1913 he obtained a scholarship at Wilmslow, where he remained till he joined the Lancashire Fusiliers on August 12, 1914. On August 26, 1915, he was found to be absent, and was later discovered to have joined the Royal Fusiliers, where he was allowed to remain. On April 11, 1917, he deserted but rejoined on his own accord on May 29, 1917.

COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

In June, 1918, he went through a form of marriage with a V. A. D. nurse at Alsager, Cheshire, in the name of John Ainsworth Christien. On September 7, 1918, he again deserted, and on October 19, 1918, he was arrested for wearing the uniform of a second-class warrant officer. On December 23, 1918, at a court-martial, he was convicted of forgery and desertion, and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

On January 12, 1919, he again deserted from the Army, and on October 28, 1919, for this and for false pretences, he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment at a corut-martial. While he was serving this sentence he was discharged from the Army with a bad character.

On May 29, 1920, he was charged at Rhyl with obtaining food and lodgings by false pretences and bound over for 12 months. He was employed for a time as a traveller by a firm in Manchester, but in July, 1921, he enlisted in the Royal Artillery, from which he described in September of the following year.

On August 22, 1923, he went through a form of marriage with another woman at the Wesleyan Church, Fareham, Hampshire, under the name of John Nifel Scott de Winton Ainsworth. In that name he was convicted of bigamy at Hampshire Azzizes in February, 1924, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

In 1925, at the Unitarian Church, Hereford, in the name of John Longden, he went through a form of marriage with another woman, and went with her to the Argentine, where, in Buenos Aires, he obtained a post. On January 16, 1928, he returned to this country, and went through a form of marriage, under the name of John B. Elliott, with another woman at the Isle of Man. In July, 1928, at the Old Bailey he was sentenced to 17 months' imprisonment for bigamy and false pretences.

When released he went to Scotland, and at Forfar Sheriff's Court on August 26, 1930, he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on 18 charges of fraud.

TRIP TO SOUTH AMERICA.

In November, 1931, he started the "Buxton Bulletin" at Buxton. He disappeared completely on June 25, 1932, and was found to have gone to Spain. He returned in September, 1932, and on October 1, 1932, he went through a form of marriage with another woman at Hornsea in the name of John Barry Elliot. He went with her to the Argentine, where he endeavoured to purchase an estanchia, but this deal was unsuccessful.

His wife had taken with her £170, and also transferred £203 from a bank at Hull, and this money was all spent, when she went to see the British Consul in Buenos Aires, and eventually returned to England.

Elliot went to Buenos Aires and was there arrested by the police on some charge which it had not been possible to ascertain.

He then returned to England and was arrested on landing.

When he left Buxton, added the superintendent, he went away with a young woman who had over £100, and she returned alone with the money all spent.

FRENCH HERO HONOURED

FEZ (Morocco).
(BY MAIL).

A young French Lieutenant who blew up himself, his crew and the fort in which he was besieged, rather than surrender in the Riff war, has been honoured at Fez.

Three generals, and a large number of officers and officials were present at the unveiling monument to him.

The Lieutenant, whose name was Pol Lapeyre, was in command of a tiny mountain outpost at Ben-I-Derkoul in the spring of 1925. Abd El Krim, after defying the Spaniards, had pushed his offensive across the French Frontier, and laid seige to the scantily manned outposts, which fell in rapid succession.

Lapeyre was surrounded by at least a thousand Riffs. He had only a handful of Senegalese sharpshooters. One by one his men fell or died of hunger. After 60 days of siege he had only four left.

The remnant of the ammunition was heaped inside the tiny fort by the five survivors and a fuse lit. The men grouped themselves round it.

When the Riffs crossed the ruined ramparts they found nothing but smoking debris.

MUSEUM BORN IN A BEDROOM

Nearly seventy years ago a boy of ten, J. W. Bodger began to make a museum as a hobby. He started in his bedroom and stored ris collection in boxes.

To-day that little collection has become the official museum of Peterborough, with Mr. Bodger as its curator and secretary. It is housed in a magnificent building presented to the local Scientific and Archaeological Society.

FIRST DECORATION FOR SOVIET DIPLOMAT

ISTANBUL, (By Mail).

The first Soviet diplomat to receive a decoration is M. Surritch Russian Ambassador to Turkey. Stalin has bestowed on him the Order of Lenin in recognition of his ten years' service as Ambassador in Ankara. A banquet has been given in his honour by the Turkish Government, at which Ismet Pasha, the Prime Minister, presided.—Reuter.

SHOULD WOMEN TEACH BOYS?

"Men Want All Educational Plums," Says Secretary N. U. W. T.

Opinions were invited the other day as to whether women should teach boys over eleght. An advertisement has been published declaring boldly:

"Boys over eight should be taught by men." It adds: "The Women's Council to Advocate Masters for Boys, of which the Countess of Oxford and Asquith is president, invite expressions of opinion and experience."

Miss Ethel Froud, secretary of Women Teachers, told a reporter that her union was not in favour of such a sweeping attitude.

"It is a thoroughly absurd statement," she said. "If it is suggested that women make boys namby-pamby, how many army officers and men who have got on well will tell you they owe much to women who taught them when they were at school? It is a large number.

"This is largely a move to prevent women from becoming headmistresses at mixed schools. Under the new reorganisation scheme schools will be filled with mixed classes of boys and girls, and the men want to keep all the educational plums for themselves.

"Often, much to our disgust, a head master is put in charge of a school when a woman with equal or better qualifications and experience is not allowed even to apply for the job. There are thousands of women teaching boys up and down the country in elementary and secondary schools. Is it suggested that they should be turned out?"

An official of the National Union of Teachers, which includes both men and women, said: "Generally speaking this union agrees that boys should have men to teach them, but the age at which an infant becomes a boy is a matter of controversy.

"The subject is not a simple one. There are many practical difficulties. In thousands of small mixed schools in rural England it would be impossible to create separate departments for boys and girls. It must be recognised that in hundreds of cases women are doing valuable and efficient service among junior boys and among boys in mixed schools."

Another educational authority pointed out that while men were anxious to insist that they alone should teach boys they were less anxious to accept the corollary that only women should teach girls.—"Manchester Guardian."

EX-KAISER'S NARROW ESCAPE

Level-Crossing Peril In Damaged Motor Car

AMSTERDAM (By Mail.)

The story of how the ex-Kaiser had a narrow escape from death when motoring in Holland recently has just been revealed.

His car was going over a level-crossing half way between Amsterdam and Haarlem when the Bars were let down automatically just at the moment when the ex-Kaiser's motor car was on the lines.

One of the heavy bars hit the car, and considerably damaged it, and the chauffeur was only able to move the car from the track a few seconds before a train thundered past.

The ex-Kaiser was unhurt, and continued his drive.—Reuter.

"I LOVE THAT BOY"

"I love that boy, I mean man. He is like Elizabeth—married to England."

This tribute to the Prince of Wales was paid by Lady Astor, M.P., at Wellingborough "The Prince's visits to the various parts of the Empire and to foreign countries," she added, "are doing a tremendous amount of good."

MARY PICFORD'S £228,000

Mary Pickford, the film star, who was bor in Toronto, inherits 1,144.000 dols. (£228.800 at par) from the estate of her mother, Mrs. Charlotte Smith.—

FRANCE'S TRADE RETURNS

PARIS (By Mail).

Imports into France for the first five months of this year were valued at 12.702.000,000 francs (approximately £149.435,-000) an increase of 79.000.000 francs compared with the same period in 1932.

Exports for the first five months of 1933 amounted to 7.548.000.000 francs (approximately £88.800.000 a decrease of 959.000.000 francs compared with the first five months of last year.—Reuter.

TURKEY DEMANDS ABOLITION DEMILITARISED ZONES

Control Of Dardtncliess And Bosphorus Straits Necessary For Defence Of Coistantinopie, Says Angora

The Angora Government has surprised the chancelleries by its demand for the abolition of the demilitarised zones of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and for the control of those straits to be handed back to Turkey. It was probably thought that the Lausanne Treaty had given the straits a permanent international status, and yet here is Turkey, not ten years after the treaty, putting forward a well-argued claim to end it, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The fact that it is not a mere flying of a kite but a demand which Angora means to weight with all its usual pertinacity is shown by the persistent recurrence with which at every opportunity it is now voiced by authorised Turkish channels. Following the first surprise raising of the matter at the Disarmament Conference, President Kemal Pasha took special care to mention it in his reply to President Roosevelt's message to the world. It seemed almost to be dragged into an otherwise uncontroversial answer. Then once more the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tevfik Rushdi Bey, brought it up at Geneva in the detailed discussion of armaments and secured that the claim should not be immediately turned down but given a consideration at second reading. The Turkish arguments seemed to receive a sympathetic hearing.

It would be wrong to suppose that Turkey, jumping to the words "treaty revision," has simply determined to be the first to stake out her claim. Angora has no intention of adding to the confusion of tongues which has arisen since Italy pronounced the word "revision" above a whisper. In its view the claim to have the straits restored to Turkish control is not a territorial question at all, but a military defence question.

The Lausanne Treaty, placing the straits under international control and demilitarising their land zones, forbade Turkey to maintain within those zones trenches or artillery. But in the event of war between Turkey and a foreign Power Turkey has the right to defend the Dardanelles and Bosphorus (which in effect means Constantinople), and this could only be done by heavy mobile artillery. However, the Disarmament Conference proposes to abolish heavy mobile artillery. This leaves Turkey without any weapons for the defence of this vital area. There are, according to Angora, only two alternatives—either to leave Turkey exceptionally in possession of heavy mobile artillery or to abolish the demilitarised zones of the straits, restore them to Turkish sovereignty, and thus give back to Turkey the means of defending these coast regions by heavy fixed artillery.

The reason which Turkey puts forward for choosing the latter alternative is that leave her exceptionally in possession of heavy mobile artillery would place her in a position of advantage as against her neighbours—Greece, for instance—and other Powers. She says that she does not want such offensive superiority as would thus be granted her.

She merely wants equality of armaments and security of defence. The claim that she is making is a claim for defence purposes. By refusing the exceptional grant of heavy mobile artillery she shows her devotion to the principle of disarmament down to the limit of defence needs, and she points out that for the past ten years her pacific policy and, indeed, the pacific character of the Kemalist regime are the guarantee of her sincerity.

The Angora Government thinks it illogical and absurd that Turkey should be able—after the disarmament schemes have gone through, if they do—to place heavy fixed artillery for the defence of her other coasts—for example, to secure Smyrna—and yet should be debarred from placing the same defensive arms to secure Constantinople, which is so much more vital to her. In these circumstances the Turks can only characterise the present status of the straits as the "insanity of the demilitarised zones." They point out that Britain can close the western gate on the Mediterranean at Gibraltar to defend her interests, whereas Turkey is to be left in the position of being unable to close the eastern gate of that sea against any naval violator actually of her own territory.

SENSITIVE HANDS

"Of all the limbs of the body", writes M. Jaques-Dalcrose in "Music and Letters," 'the hand is the one that has the keenest sensitiveness.'

Its education is the easiest to compass, for it readily adapts itself to automatic action and it possesses the advantage of an heredity laden with dissociations created by necessity.

The most skilful workman is the one who handles his tool most naturally, who holds it aright in his hand and varies the way of holding it according to the place occupied by the object on which he is working. Does not the awkwardness of an inexperienced surgeon sometimes result from the wrong position of the hand holding the instrument before the patient's attitude and the seat of the trouble? A speaker who has received the necessary rhythmic eduncation will gesticulate harmoniously, though without straining after harmony and grace of movement, just because he instinctively uses only the necessary muscles. In expressing his thoughts, his gestures will function immediately and convincingly, for the one to whom they are addressed and whom it is his object to convince notices not the slightest hesitation or muscular conflict.

FAMILY'S RECORD OF LONG LIVES

BRUSSELS (By Mail.)

Four sisters and three brothers of the Simon-Huberland family this week have an aggregate age of 536 years.

They live at Daussois-les-Walcourt in the Belgian Ardennes and their average age is just short of 77 years. The eldest is 86 years old with a "baby" sister of a mere 70 years.—Reuter.

A Hindu fakir at Oviedo, Spain had himself buried alive, and said he would remain underground for eight days. On the sixty day it rained and the fakir shouted for help because water was trickling down the airhole of his "tomb." His disciples built a shelter over it, and the eight days' penance was completed.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE

Wonderful Growth Of Sokol Movement In Czecho-Slovakia

To give an adequate idea of the organisation of physical education in all the countries of Europe is a task that would take a much longer time than we have at our disposal. But I shall try to give some account of the outstanding features of the methods of organisation adopted in certain important European States, where interesting developments have recently taken place, writes Mr. James Buchanan, Physical Director of Bengal, in "The Calcutta Municipal Gazette."

SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

I mention these two countries first, because their early schemes of physical education, dating from the beginning of last century, have had a world-wide influence in the development of similar schemes in other countries. The term "Swedish exercise" is one known in all civilised parts of the world, although, as a matter of fact, nothing could be more inappropriate than the application of the term to the stiff, unnatural "drill" exercises which are often taught. Since the first attempt at drawing up systematic exercise lessons, Sweden has gone a long way in developing her ideas, but at the same time these ideas have suffered much during the process of transfer to other parts of the world. One should, therefore, be wary to judging the benefits of a "Swedish" system by what one sees in the average school or college.

We are, however, not so much concerned with the methods of exercising as with organisation, and it need hardly be said that Sweden and Denmark have had, for many years, very efficient schemes for physical education. Each country, also, has features that are worth special notice.

SWEDEN.

In Sweden there is very close co-ordination between schools, colleges, voluntary gymnastic clubs military training academies and all other physical education influences. Students intending to take up specialist teaching study certain of their subjects in the universities, class teachers voluntarily attend training camps during the vacation, and vacation camps for as many as three or four thousand school children at a time, are organised under the physical education departments.

DENMARK.

In Denmark, apart from the provision made for the systematic physical education of all students the most interesting development has been through the Folk High School system. Begun in 1851 as a means of reviving ancient folk-lore and art national dances, and folk songs, the Folk High School have spread throughout the country and have had a profound influence upon adult education. Almost as a matter of course, physical education has become an important part of the curricula, and in addition, a special school has been established where adults of all classes may undergo training as leaders of gymnastics or sports clubs.

GERMANY.

Physical education in Germany may be said to be one of the main forms of recreation. Since the War, the development of clubs for sporting activities has proceeded apace until now there are few localities which do not provide in some way for outdoor exercise. So wide-spread is the influence of the various movements that the German Government in 1932 arranged to set up a National Athletic Board whose main aim was to co-ordinate the work of all gymnastic clubs and sports associations. It had been found that many of these were conducted on party lines, and that others laid undue stress upon the value of making records of one kind or another. Though the activities of the Board it was hoped to redirect club activities in such a way that regular training of adolescents would eradicate the unhealthy influences of town-life, help to solve some of the social problems connected with unemployment and, in general, encourage all to participate in outdoor activities, and thus ensure healthy national progress.

It was planned also that the Board would establish twenty training camps throughout the country where young men between 16 and 25 years of age, would be trained as leaders of clubs and return to their organisations conscious of the unity of interests which is necessary if any national movement is to be a success.

I do not know how these plans have been affected by recent political change in Germany, but it is most unlikely that the need for a national policy in physical education has been overlooked under a form of government which seems to be developing that very policy in all other matters.

In school physical education, the present position is also doubtful, but it is again unlikely that great changes have been introduced in recent months. I think, we may accept the following details as giving a good general idea of the work being carried on.

In the schools the usual activities taught are free-hand exercises, gymnastics on apparatus, athletics, games and swimming. Every pupil takes part in controlled physical training lessons two hours weekly, and in addition must play games for two hours each week. The games periods are run together because in most cities and towns the playing fields are situated at some distance from the schools, and a whole afternoon must be spent in reaching the fields, playing the games and returning home in the evenings.

In addition to the compulsory routine periods, inter-school competitions are conducted on a wide scale in all kinds of activity. Amongst these competitions the most noticeable feature is the athletic contest. For these, standards of performance are fixed in all events for different age groups and a system of awarding points is drawn up whereby every competitor, who beats the standard is given points according to his performance. For example, a boy who runs 100 yards in 12 seconds makes the standard score, while one who covers the course in 11 seconds receives a certain number of additional points for every 1.5th second below the standard. Athletic competitions are not, therefore, ordinary contests to discover the best individual. Every competitor scores for his side according to his ability, with the result that the number of boys eager to take part is enormously increased.

WANDER DAYS.

A special feature of the schools of Germany is the arrangement for "Wander Days." The "Wander vogel" movement in Germany is, of course, famous, but it is not so well known that the schools set aside eight to twelve days each year for walking tours. According to the situation of a school and the points of interest in the surrounding country, these days may be run together for long tours, or used separately for short ones. Classes of pupils under their teachers, dressed and equipped for the occasion, and, in most cases carrying their provisions with them, set off to gain practical knowledge of what they have learned in the geography or history class-room, and, incidentally, enjoy themselves thoroughly and benefit greatly by the tour.

Reference has been made to the great popularity of adult activities. When boys and girls leave school they have experienced the joy of interesting activities and they find plenty of opportunity to carry these on. Most towns and cities have stadia where playing fields, running tracks, swimming pools, equipment, dressing rooms, and baths are situated in attractive surroundings. It is, therefore, natural that they should find in sports the most interesting method of enjoying their leisure and retaining their health. Not all of the stadia are so magnificent as that at Cologne, where in 1930, 35,000 gymnasts held festival. But the details of this huge ground are worth recounting. There were five complete stadia, four playing fields, each large enough for two football games, a field large enough for 35,000 gymnasts to give a mass demonstration, a swimming pool 100 yards long, tennis courts, and dressing rooms with all the necessary accessories.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Physical education in Czecho-Slovakia is controlled and developed through the Ministry of Public Health and Physical Education, which between 1918 and 1929 distributed about a crore of rupees to establish gymnasia and playing fields throughout the country and an equal amount for other physical education schemes. Under the Ministry is a staff, which is concerned with the training and appointment of teachers of physical training in the universities and schools, the planning of programmes of work and the inspection of results. Regular physical training for all students is, of course, compulsory.

Developments under the Ministry are, however, to a very large extent, controlled by powerful influences, which developed before a Government or school system was initiated. Of these influences, the Sokol (Falcon) movement is the most important. Begun in 1862, this movement now has 6,29,000 members made up as follows:—

252,687 men.
100,201 women.
38,860 boys between 14 and 18 years of age.
37,440 girls between 14 and 18 years.
94,780 boys from 6 to 14 years.
105,155 girls from 6 to 14 years.

The basis of this huge organisation is the "Union," which unites the clubs in each important town or village. There are 3,130 Unions. All the Unions of the country are grouped under "Zupas" according to regions, of which there are 53. These Zupas elect one representative for each 500 members to a central committee, which controls the work of the whole organisation.

Some idea of the complexity of the organisation may be gained from the list of departments organised by the central committee. Separate sub-committees deal with—

(a) Gymnastics for males. Press and medical services.
(b) Female activities.
(c) Investigations of financial needs and of accident claims.
(d) Construction of gymnasia, playing fields, etc.
(e) Legal questions.
(f) Publication of periodicals (8 main magazines and 42 bulletins of Zupas).
(g) Entertainments.
(h) Art.
(i) Statistics.
(j) Cinematograph.
(k) Disputes court.

The Committee also controls the training college in Prague, an institution, which has a gymnasium 150ft. by 100ft. a swimming pool, dormitories, halls, offices, museum, art gallery, book-shop and publishing house. About 1,000 men and 500 women are trained annually as club leaders. The cost of the institution, about Rs. 45,000 annually is met by a special contribution from every member of the organisation throughout the whole country. All training work is conducted by three paid members of the staff and a large number of voluntary workers.

In the villages and towns there are over 1,000 Sokol gymnasia, summer camps, and vacation centres and it may be wonder where the funds come from to establish them. Actually the cost is comparatively small, for, when a club wishes to have headquarters,

(Continued on page 9)

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KNOWLEDGE IS WISDOM

Causes That Lead To Premature Baldness And Grey Hair

(By K. D. Shroff, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, Bombay.)

It is essential to know the causes that have led and are leading to the destruction of the beauty and charm of the dark, long, lovely, luxuriant hair of the Indian women and to the premature baldness and grey hair affecting the attractive appearance of men.

It is wise to avoid such baneful causes, if once they are known.

WHAT ARE THE CAUSES.

There are two destructive things in the composition of the majority of hair oils, pomades and brilliantines and cheap soaps available in the market which are responsible for the falling out of the hair, baldness and premature grey hair. These are:—

1. Mineral products such as white oil and vaselin. Alkali in cheap toilet soaps.

Why are mineral products harmful to hair?

Because:—

(a) they are non-absorbable by the skin;
(b) they are cumulative, hence choke up the pores of the skin and produce an unhealthy condition.
(c) they are non-stimulative and being solvent of the natural oils of the skin and scalp, they retard the natural functions of the skin and gradually lead to baldness, and
(d) being harmful they render the hair lifeless and brittle, and liable readily to split, break off and fall out.

Hence hair oil containing white oil should never be used.

WHAT OILS TO USE.

Hair oils which are made of pure vegetable oils such as cocoanut, sessamum (til) or castor oil, are best for the hair, because they are—

(1) easily absorbable, by the skin;
(2) less accumulative, hence conducive to a healthy condition of the scalp;
(3) stimulative to the productive glands of the skin, hence inducive of vigorous growth;
(4) being tonics, they make the hair-roots strong and keep hair soft, smooth, glossy and luxuriant.

HOW TO TEST HAIR OILS?

Dip a roll of rag in the oil and light it; if it is made of vegetable oil, it will not smoke and will give a steady light; if it wholly or partially contains white oil, it will smoke like kerosene oil.

Hair oil made of pure cocoanut oil will congeal in severe cold or if a bottle is placed in ice. It will not congeal if it contains white oil.

Use only those hair oils which are made of vegetable origin. Do not look to the cheap price but look to the quality. All cheap hair oils usually contain white oils which should never be touched if you desire to retain the beauty and charm of your long and lovely hair.

BRILLIANTINES AND POMADES.

Select only high class preparations which contains ingredients nullifying the injurious effects of pure vaselin on the hair, scalp and hair-roots.

FOR WASHING HAIR.

Those who can afford should use a good shampoo power as it contains Sapo Castile which, according to S. Macfadden, and other specialists, is dost suitable for the skin and hair.

Those who cannot afford to use shampoo powder, may use soapnuts or Shikakhai, though they have also the disadvantages of entangling the hair and rendering it dry, but one should never use cheap toilet soaps which render the hair brittle and liable to break and fall out.

THE GREAT PHYSICIAN NATURE

"Healing Forces of Nature" is the title of a travelling exhibition now open in the German Hygiene Museum at Dresden. It shows the curative effects of sun, air, water, plants and other natural resources at the disposal of mankind.

Three of the six departments are chiefly scientific, while the other three are of a practical medical nature. Much space is given to balneology and to climatic cure resorts.

The exhibition will remain in Dresden until the end of September.

FASTING AND DIET

Scottish Spa's New Venture

A number of leading London consultants left recently for a visit to the Scottish Spas of Bridge of Allan, and Strathpeffer and the resorts of Pitlochry and Gleneagles. The list included Lord Horder, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Sir William Willcox, Sir James Purves-Stewart, Sir John Broadbent, and Sir Charlton Briscoe. They were invited by Sir Josiah Stamp to visit Strathpeffer and Gleneagles, and by the Town Council of Bridge of Allan and Sir Henry Lunn to visit that spa.

The Bridge of Allan spa has recently been reconstructed and was reopened three years ago, by Sir Humphry Rolleston at the invitation of the Town Council. It is now proposed to open a special establishment in connection with the spa for dietetic treatment and modified fasting.

At a recent luncheon presided over by Sir William Wilcox, the whole question of dietetic treatment was discussed. Lord Lytton in a letter regretting his inability to attend the luncheon, wrote: "I have myself derived great benefit in an English institution from the kind of treatment you are contemplating establishing at Bridge of Allan. After three weeks, beginning with a moderate fast and followed by restricted health I had not known for diet. I attained a standard of years, and which I have since been able to maintain."

VISIBLE HEAT

For a long time the electrical industry has been troubled on account of the heat generated by an electric-light bulb tending to rot the flex which suspends it. In consequence, the British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association asked three young London scientists to find a remedy.

These scientists have been at work for nearly three years and have produced an optical apparatus which makes it possible to see heat. Looking at a suspended electric-light bulb through the instrument, one can see heat like smoke licking round the flex, just above the bulb. So they have found a way to protect the flex.

The apparatus can also be put to other useful purposes: for instance, finding the best methods of heating and ventilating rooms theatres, or factories. With a small model of a room one can see the draughts and paths of heat.

A test made with a heated rod makes it look like a flaming brand. Even an outwardly cold hand placed against the instrument appears to be on fire, and one's breath, even in a well-warmed room, looks like a jet of tobacco smoke.

The Safety in Mines Research Board are already using the device for discovering the force and effect of explosives.

TYPHOID'S TOLL IN BOMBAY

From V. N. Phadke.

With reference to the report appearing under the above heading in local newspapers, it is regrettable to note that 30 attacks and 22 deaths from typhoid fever, were recorded in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality during the last month of June, the death rate rates being nearly 73 per cent.

The Health Officer has published some hints on how to prevent the disease.

I would like to point out a harmless, tried herbal cure against typhoid of any type, for the information of the medical profession who have got some faith in the indigenous herbal remedies. It is as follows:—

1 oz. juice of Amritvel and Bhuiavali (both to be taken in equal quantity) mixed with a little ginger powder and clarified sugar, should be given to the patient suffering from typhoid, once in the morning, noon time and evening, three times a day; and he should be kept on cow's fresh butter milk diet. This will help to prevent any hemorrhage of bowels or heel it if there be any. The dose given above is an adult dose and for children it should be proportionately less.

PREVENTIVE DOSE.

1 oz. of juice of Amritvel if taken regularly once in the morning, on empty stomach, will act as prophylactic for typhoid and remove constipation, which is the every-day complaint of the Bombay residents.

I shall be highly obliged if any medical research worker can point out to me any other better remedy, harmless, simple in form and available everywhere.

Champion Fasting Man

Guiseppe Sacco-Homanns' 42 Days On Cigarettes And Water

Col. John Rockwood, writing in the "Madras Field" for June, says:— .....

Guiseppe Sacco-Homann startled the world with his wonderful defiance of the accepted laws governing the sustenance and maintenance of life in the human body without proper feeding and nourishment, in the latter part of the last century and the earlier part of this. His greatest feat was to fast—without food of any kind—for no less than forty-two days. This he accomplished on nothing more than cigarettes and water, which he seemed to take continually.

The room in which he passed these days—(occasionally, at long intervals, he retired to an anteroom set apart for his private use, but he was under observation all the time so that there was no chance of taking a feed on the quiet)—was constructed of glass with, of course, the necessary ventilation—very much like a huge glass case in which statues are placed. So anyone paying the admission fee could see him reclining on a sort of couch or playing a table game by himself. Physically he appeared well-built with a good all-round development. He had grown large moustaches, the ends of which he waxed and turned up which gave him the appearance of a musical director or continental band master. The only artificial assistance he had was that his glass house was heated to keep his body temperature up. He had women attendants to look to his meagre wants, such as his ablutions, change of raiment, etc.

The tutors in the Medical Colleges took advantage to take their students at intervals to see him for observation purposes and discuss the effects and changes

The tale he tells of how he came to be aware of his faculty to starve without any deleterious effects is quite a simple explanation, common to many homes. His mother's favourite method of chastisement for any childish misbehaviour was the simple but effective one of placing young Guiseppe on a diet of plain bread and water for a few days. Evidently the youngster was not of the goody-goody order of boys for he appears to have had merited this punishment so often that he became almost immune to it. Later he turned this training to good account for he turned the capability into money and 'fasting' became his 'living.'

NOT AFFECTED BY STARVING.

To all outward appearancss the enforced starve did not affect him very much. He was certainly thinner and paler and, of course, weak when the forty-two days were completed and he was very strictly dieted from the recommencement of his feeding; very small quanties of food were allowed him at first which was gradually increased as he got stronger and his stomach was able to assimilate it.

Like many other strange innovations 'fasting,' or rather restriction of diet became something of a craze in some quarters. Girls restricted themselves to a chocolate diet and were astonished to find that they put on weight instead of reducing.

Then presumably the suffragettes saw in it in a new weapon to wield in their martial agitation for 'Votes for Women, for' they started 'hunger striking' at the prisons of Holloway and Pentonville. That appears to be the first we hear of Cacco's 'profession' being requisitioned for political purposes. ....

The ladies were the first again, you see, as in the Garden of Eden.

Then the Irish Sinn Feiners took it up and the Lord Mayor of Cork (McSweeney) took first innings, which ended fatally.

As far as I know it has not been indulged in voluntarily in Ceylon upon the present occasion pulsory starvation is another story as Kipling says.

CONQUEST OF MALARIA

Erroneous Ideals About Transmission By Mosquito Have Led To Disastrous Results

The "Vaccination Inquirer" writes:—

Our readers will remember the claims made in the Press, by the B. B. C. announcers and at public meetings, on the occasion of the death of Sir Ronald Ross, that he had saved millions of lives by his discoveries in connection with mosquitoes that are said to transmit malaria. A very different story is told in the Report of the Medical Research Council for the year 1931-1932. Under the heading "Malaria" we read:—

"The common and erroneous belief that the Manson-Ross discovery has freed the world from malaria has had some disastrous results in checking the development of further research work. That discovery had all the merit, and deserves all the credit, rightly belonging to a first step. We are still waiting, however, for many further advances in knowledge, and no general success in the fight against malaria can come till these have been attained.

"After Manson had propounded the hypothesis of the mosquito carriage of malaria and Ross had demonstrated its truth, it was hoped by many that the practical conquest of malaria was close at hand. Nearly forty years have passed, and yet the best available evidence indicates that the total number of sufferers from malaria has increased rather than diminished. The financial losses due to the disease are quite incalculable. Their magnitude is indicated only in small part by the fact that in the world as a whole the annual expenditure upon quinine alone amounts to about £2,500,000, of which about £450,000 is incurred within the British Empire. The number of cases of malaria which could be effectively treated by the quinine purchased in those amounts is 47,000,000 and 7,000,000 respectively.

"Experience has long shown that the frontal attack upon malaria in terms of direct war upon the mosquito is too costly for general use, and that it gives a provisional and purely local result, only lasting so long as expenditure in labour and money is maintained.

"The campaign against malaria cannot be generally effective until we can design co-ordinated plans of attack upon it at every assailable point, and by means that are practicable and cheap under various conditions of place and time. For this we need better knowledge in many different directions. In spite of our immense annual bill for quinine, for instance, it is not known even yet how quinine acts or how to avoid relapses after its use. Valuable new synthetic compounds, such as 'plasmochin' and 'atebrin,' have been produced in Germany, and have their effects upon other points in the life-history of the parasite; this country has done almost nothing to aid on this side of the work. Innumerable problems in the life-histories and habits of the many different species of mosquito that carry malaria have still to be worked out. The chemical and physical properties of the parasite itself that may give it vulnerability at particular points now unsuspected are still waiting study."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933

WHAT TO FOLLOW?

The Viceroy has again refused an interview with Mahatma Gandhi. The delay in arriving at a decision in the matter seems to have inspired a hope in some quarters, which we did not share, that for once the Government might set aside considerations of prestige in the face of Mahatma Gandhi's obvious earnestness in his desire for an honourable settlement. It was open to them to be as "firm" as they liked regarding the terms of any possible settlement. They would have lost nothing thereby. On the other hand, with a negotiator like Gandhiji, who generally carries his policy of implicit trust beyond the dictates of prudence, they might, perhaps have gained even better terms than they did in the Gandhi-Irwin negotiations of 1931. But Lord Willingdon and his colleagues have made a fetish of prestige and sacrifice to it all higher considerations.

THE SAME EXCUSE.

The Viceroy's excuse for refusing an interview is the same that he urged in similar circumstances in January 1932, that he cannot negotiate with a body that is committed to the unconstitutional policy of Civil Disobedience. It seems to us an unreasonable attitude to adopt. There is nothing incompatible between negotiations and the resumption of a struggle in the event of their failing. Lord Irwin carried on negotiations even when Civil Disobedience was in full swing and lost nothing thereby either morally or materially. Gandhiji, it is reported, has pointed out in his reply to the Viceroy that there was a fair chance of an understanding being reached at a personal interview, despite the policy of the Congress in support of Civil Disobedience. But the Viceroy has once again prejudged the whole case and banged the door against any chance of settlement. Such an attitude can hardly be of real benefit to Government.

Even a Conservative paper like the "Spectator" hoped that "nothing would be allowed to stand in the way of an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy". Whatever the British people may think of the Viceroy's conduct, Indians will never excuse it but will hold it responsible to a large extent for the prolongation of a state of affairs which is surely, if gradually, destroying the hopes of any friendly understanding and co-operation between the British and Indian peoples.

PASSION FOR PEACE.

The Viceroy's decision could well have been anticipated and the Congress and Gandhiji might have been spared the humiliation of a rebuff. We do not think that his reply to the Viceroy will fare any better. We wish he had refrained from making further overtures for a settlement. His passion for peace is most commendable but there are other ways of making Government appreciate the need for a settlement. And that is the question to which the Congress and the country in general should now give their most serious consideration. There is at least one redeeming feature in the situation created by the Viceroy's decision. It is that there is no chance of Government taking undue advantage of the present weak position of the Congress in any immediate negotiations and of Gandhiji trusting too much to the Government's sense of justice and fairness.

TASK FOR CONGRESSMEN.

How to recover its position and become again a source of strength to the country is the immediate task before the Congress. Unfortunately, however, the resolutions of the Poona Conference are negative and do not give a clear constructive lead. The "status quo" is said to have been restored. That means a state of mass civil disobedience. But the resumption of mass Civil Disobedience is foredoomed to failure, and individual Civil Disobedience has been rejected by the Poona Conference, though we have reason to believe that Gandhiji has not rejected it. It remains to be seen, if he has any other plan of action for adoption after the probable final failure of his repeated peace overtures. Whatever that plan may be, it cannot be adequately effective by itself. It will need to be supplemented or reinforced by some programme that can be followed by the vast majority of Congressmen and their sympathisers who do not want or are unable to join a campaign of Civil Disobedience. It is time, therefore, that an effective supplementary programme was launched both by Congressmen and other Nationalists.

Ridiculous Protestations

While the Provincial Ministers, who are now on a visit to Simla declare themselves greatly agitated over the evidence of Sir Samuel Hoare, the whole country is disdainfully silent in the matter. Nationalists are quite indifferent to what happens to the White Paper, whether they belong to the Liberal or any other political school of thought. Did these persons, who waited on the Viceroy, expect to get full responsible self-government, when they supported the White Paper policy? In spite of it, the deputation assured the Viceroy that the present Ministers would support the Government in future, as at present! We are not sure they were telling the truth, because most of the Ministers who are now eating their hearts in exile are no supporters of the Government, rather its bitter opponents.

The Government communique tries to put a gloss over the statements of Sir Samuel Hoare and explain them away. But facts are facts. We wrote when the evidence was published that Sir S. Hoare contemplated the creation of a parallel administration, one responsible to the legislature if we may charitably say so, and another irresponsible. While the powers of the first will be limited by the Governor's discretion, the powers of the other will be unlimited since the Secretary will be the real adviser and confidante of the Governor. The fact that his status will be that of an Executive Councillor is sufficient to prove that the Ministers will receive their orders from him through the Governor. There can be no doubt about the result of such a form of diarchy on the administration of the country. It is bound to result in anarchy and general confusion. In the alternative, if the Ministers are more self-respecting than they are now, there will be a deadlock of the worst sort.

But what surprises us most is, who gave these Ministers authority to speak on behalf of this country, and who are they to assure the Viceroy of their co-operation in the future, as at present. Nothing is further from probability than that any of these placemen will be there to co-operate at all. Their disappearance from the public life of this country, if a new constitution of any kind comes into being, is the one cheering feature of a gloomy prospect. Who told them to tell the Viceroy that unless he granted their request "public opinion in India would be difficult to control!" Whom do these men represent, and what do they know of the public feeling in this country? They have gone into the legislatures on a minority vote against the mandate of the country and for their own purposes, and they will not be sent there again. They simply make themselves ridiculous by their assurances.

A Monstrous Proposal

The London correspondent of a local Anglo-Indian paper informs his readers with a great deal of satisfaction that the work of the Reserve Bank Committee is proceeding smoothly, and that it will be finished at the end of the month, though the controversial part of the Bill requires to be discussed. It is apparent that they are all agreed about the future plans for this most important banking institution in India, which will control not only the finances of the country, but even more important things like currency and exchange. Exchange and currency are the very life-blood of the nation, and what the Government now propose to do is to hand them over to the control of people who have not the real interest of India at their hearts, but are merely interested in it as investors! Is it possible to make a more preposterous and monstrous suggestion than this? But it is a fact and the conspiracy is being hatched in England, without the knowledge of this country,—behind its back.

The public in India are quite in the dark as to the happenings in London, and the correspondent says that they are busy devising ways and means "to keep the Bank free from political influence exercised by sectional interests acquired through the control of voting power." The meaning of this is plain. The authors of the scheme are afraid that the Reserve Bank and its great resources might be made use of by Indian politicians in the interest of India and not of the foreign financiers, who are mortgagees in possession of India and its people. Otherwise there is no meaning in keeping the Reserve Bank above the Central Legislature.

What patriotic Indians demand is a Reserve Bank controlled by Indians for Indians. It ought not to be a private bank, but a state institution. Indians do not want another edition of the Imperial Bank, with a huge staff of foreign banking "experts" made in India on salaries which would make the mouths of even I.C.S. men water. Nobody wants the Reserve Bank to be controlled by Indian political bosses of the day, but they want it to be worked in the interests of this country. They want it to finance its trade and control the currency in such a way that it will promote the welfare of India, and not of the financiers in the City.

We are told that the discussions are confidential, and well they might be, but we can be sure that they are not for the good of the country. They are all a part and parcel of the policy contained in the White Paper, which has been rejected by the whole country, though a few Ministers may hug it to their bosoms, because it serves their purpose.

PRESS VIEWS

Outrageous Travesty

Thanks to Sir Samuel Hoare—may his shadow never grow less—the Reforms phantom has been decently and effectively laid. The sum-total of Sir Samuel Hoare's evidence is that, quite apart from Federation or Central Responsibility, which are as remote to-day as the sweet will and pleasure of our masters may make them and of which thedefore, the less said the better, even Provincial Autonomy which India, we have been told "ad nauseum," can have now and for the asking, will be not only a pale imitation of autonomy but an outrageous travesty of it. And a costly one to boot.—"Searchlight."

Strangling Autonomy

It is futile to deal at length with the other reservations mentioned by Sir Samuel Hoare because they, in effect, strangle the little measure of provincial autonomy India expected from the White Paper. The recommendation, in short, amounts to a long lease of the provincial administrations to officials, and the Ministers are to be under the scheme, the scapegoats for official errors. Sir Samuel has only intensified the deep resentment which India feels at the watering down of the numerous pledges given to her and one wonders whether there is any earthly chance of the White Paper being modified to Indian satisfaction. Sir Samuel has laid his cards on the table, and it is up to all Indian sections of opinion to muster under one banner and candidly tell him what India thinks about it.+"Hitawada."

Congress And Crime

The Bombay Government has issued a press note in connection with the annual report of the working of the Police force of the city. It is, in regard to the generating causes of lawlessness and non-political crimes the usual and familiar official thesis against the Congress. But the Bombay Government should not have forgotten the earlier history of the Bombay city. "The encouragement," says the press note, "given by the Congress to lawlessness led in turn to a resurgence of the hooligan element. There were strikes and small riots. Finally occurred the worst of communal riots." The biggest strife in the history of Bombay occurred long before the Civil Disobedience Movement so also the most unfortunate of the "worst of communal riots." The causes were the same, workers' grievances in the case of strikes and communal passions aroused by major and minor communal leaders in the case of the riots. There are enough "crimes" of which the Congress is avowedly guilty under the law. Why seek to endow it with all the amazingly superhuman powers of the devil himself?—"National Call."

VASSAL OF JUNAGADH

Is Mangrol Shaikh Fit To Retain Second-Class Powers?

(BY A HUMANITARIAN.)

Too much importance is given the Kasba of Mangrol under Junagadh State, in connection with the Shaikh's whimsical order of allowing the slaughter of cows that never existed before in that Kasba. The solemn pledges given by his predecessors by their undertakings in "black and white" are treated by Shaikh Jehangir Miyan as mere scraps of papers.

This indiscriminate and callous act of the Shaikh has naturally greatly perturbed the minds of the whole Hindu population al over the country and many wise Muslim friends also sympathi with them. Thanks to the public of Bombay and representative institutions, such as, the Bombay Humanitarian League and a host of other institutions in Bombay as well as the press, strong protests have been raised all over the country against this destructive attitude of the present autocratic Shaikh of Mangrol.

MANGROL NOT A STATE.

Not with the least intention to minimise the great value of their representations, but with a view clearly to show to the outside world, something about Mangrol, its political relations and 'locus standi' with the British Government, I would like to say in a few words that undue prominence is unnecessarily given to Mangrol, a vassal dependent of Junagadh, which is neither a "State" much less its Shaikh "His Highness".

Our dear old Bombay Humanitarian League, has in its representation unduly promoted the Shaikh to the high and distinguished rank of "His Highness", and many speakers on the platform and writers in the press have similarly but unknowingly raised him to the same high position by using the honorific title of "His Highness the Shaikh Saheb (some even used the expression 'Nawab Saheb'") of Mangrol State.

Is it not ridiculous that this simple Shaikh or to be more courteous—The Shaikh Saheb, has been designated as "His Highness"? And is it not curious that the Junagadh State authorities still do not publish their official Press Note or Communique, with a view to throw more light on the 'locus standi' of Mangrol? Is it not likely that such a record in the long run might act detrimentally to the vital interests of the Sorath Sarkar—I mean the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh?

Even the "Bombay Chronicle" in its able leaderette "A Foolish Communique" has in the issue of the 3rd July, introduced the Kasba of Mangrol as "Mangrol State". Officially it is designated as the Kasba of Mangrol—why even as the Mahal of Mangrol (vide "The Dastural Amal, Sorath Sarkar", i.e., Junagadh State Gazette, published by authority every month) Thus Mangrol is therefore neither a "State" nor its Shaikh "His Highness".

THEN WHAT IS MANGROL?

Now one would like to know: Then what is Mangrol? What is its status? and with what political link is it connected with the British Government and who holds the suzerain powers over the Shaikh?

Mangrol is a tiny Kasba ha no direct connection with the Government if India, except that the Government send and receive their communications through the Sarkari Vakil, Junagadh State, with clear remarks "Mangrol Under Junagadh State" (Your discriminate readers may note that there is no use of the word "State" in connection with Mangrol.) During the minority of the Shaikh, the jagir is managed by the Administrator, appointed by the Government of Junagadh and

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

ARE JAPANESE BLUFFING?

Sir Victor Sassoon believes that the Japanese are merely bluffing the Indian cotton cultivator, and that they do not mean business, since the Japanese manufacturer cannot afford to forego Indian cotton.

He says that there has been no undue depreciation in the Indian cotton prices, and that on the whole it is cheaper than the American variety.

The question is not whether the Japanese manufacturers are bound to buy Indian cotton, and whether they cannot do without it, but whether it is not the duty of Indian mill-owners to buy Indian cotton and give it preference over foreign varieties.

If the Indian mill-owners do their duty, it is immaterial whether the Japanese buy Indian cotton or not.

Sir Victor also complains that some of the South Indian mills have been buying American cotton largely; but the Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners are not doing better.

If Sir Victor Sassoon can persuade his fellow-mill-owners to go in for Indian cotton, exclusively, he will be doing something practical for the Indian cotton grower. Mere theorising will not do.

THEIR OWN FAULT.

The Government resolution on the administration of Local Boards in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, complains that in some cases "communal and party feelings have been permitted to reach a pitch which reacts on the efficiency of the administration."

We are glad the Government have realised this at last. It has been a patent fact for many years. Yet, they are encouraging communalism in the worst form, both in the Village Panchayat Bill and the Karachi City Municipality Bill.

They must, therefore, hold themselves responsible for these "communal and party feelings." It could not be otherwise.

The resolution also complains that the working of the Village Panchayats was deplorable, though they hope to do better when the new Acts comes into operation. The new measure will make confusion worse confounded, for there again we have communalism in the worst possible form.

DE VALERA'S RUTHLESS PROGRESS.

Mr. De Valera is ruthlessly proceeding towards the ideal he has set before his country,—a free Irish Republic, not owing any allegiance to Great Britain.

If the Irish are bitter, the British Government has to thank itself for the present impasse. Had it not been for its misrule and repression for centuries, ever Mr. De Valera might not have been so uncompromising as he is now.

The Free State Governor-General gets only £2,000—a salary at which an Indian Commissioner would turn up his nose, and he is a mere figure head. Still Mr. De Valera wants to get rid of him, because he is the visible symbol of the over-lordship of Britain.

It is no use for the Free State Opposition to rant at Mr. De Valera, for there is a strong party behind him, and there is the formidable Irish Republican Army, moreover.

HONOUR THE FLAG.

It is interesting to note that the National Flag is recognised as the Flag of India by many British businessmen.

According to the London Correspondent of the "Hindustan Times," it was hoisted last week along with seventy other flags of all nations at the Victoria Theatre in London on the occasion of a social function organised by the British film industries.

Businessmen in several other countries like Germany, America and Japan recognise the flag as the Indian National Emblem and use it as a popular trade-mark for goods exported to India.

It is necessary, however, to make the Flag even more popular in India than it is now. It should be displayed more frequently and prominently at all places when people are likely to congregate, particularly in schools and colleges and the public markets.

STATES PEOPLE'S DUTY.

The fourth session of the Indian States People's Conference, that is to be held in Bombay during the next week-end, will do well not to be content with conferences in British India.

It should also promote Conferences in the various States themselves. And in those States where there are any restrictions on such Conferences special agitation should be resorted to with the aid of the All-India Conference and it should be kept up till the restrictions are removed.

No constitutional progress is possible in any State unless its people safeguard by all legitimate means the rights of free speech and free association.

It is a pity that while the Princes are making all possible efforts to perpetuate their autocracy, their subjects are ill-organised and able to make but feeble attempts to secure even their most elementary rights.

Readers' Views

"FOR THE SAKE OF SOLDIERS"

From "Anglo-Indian."

The "Bombay Chronicle" is to be congratulated for the bold manner in which it has expressed its views on the case of the hapless Anglo-Indian girl, Irene Smith. Some Anglo-Indians hold the absurd view that all Indian controlled papers are anti-British and therefore anti-Anglo-Indian. It is high time that the community was disillusioned on this point.

Recently our Purity Crusaders, Knights of the Order of Immaculate Morals, have distinguished themselves chiefly by dragging into the law courts Parsi and Anglo-Indian girls. These knights can trace their order to the most ancient times. In the days of Moses, when their predecessors found that a woman was guilty of a breach of their moral code they put her out of the walls of the city and stoned her to death like a dog.

A short time ago there was exhibited in one of the Bombay cinemas a film entitled "King of Kings". It dealt with the life of Jesus. One of the scenes depicts "Vigilance" men dragging a woman into the presence of Jesus. Full of righteous indignation these men said that the woman was caught in an immoral act and according to the law commanded by Moses such as she should be stoned but they wished to know what he had to say. He replied: "He that is without sin among you let him cast the first stone at her." At this the righteous indignation of these conscience stricken "Vigilance" men evaporated into thin air and realising the loads of guilt under which they themselves laboured, they silently stole away one by one. When Jesus found that the woman was alone He asked her "Hath no man condemned thee", and being told "None my Lord" He said "Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more."

The case cited above may not be on all fours with that of the Irene Smith case. If anything readers of the "Chronicle" will find more extenuating circumstances in the latter. But that which strikes one forcibly, on comparing the two cases, is the fact that there is less humanity and conscience and more brazened face hypocrisy and savagery among Christians of the 20th century than was to be found among the Jews of the 1st century.

We know that British "Tommies" are human beings and as such they have their weaknesses. The great weakness of some is to follow lone girls, whistle to them and even accost them. Such men seek solicitation. For the safety of their morals Vigilance men should mount guard over them and keep them confined to their barracks. They are real live dangers not only to themselves but to the poor defenceless girls.

We know the human weaknesses of our guardians of law and order. In their eagerness to get convictions and promotions they spread their nets far and wide and often the innocent are drawn into them. Woe betide to the innocent man or woman enmeshed in a police case who has no legal aid and who is not mentally equipped to fight the trained brains of the police. His or her case is a sad one.

It is human to err but errors which inflict humiliation, pain or misery on any individual lay upon the rest of mankind the duty of removing such errors. It is said that Irene Smith is an Anglo-Indian. If this be true I appeal to Anglo-Indians not to allow the matter to rest here.

WARNING TO UNEMPLOYED

From M. N. Rao.

You are noted for championing the cause of the poor sufferers. Will you not, therefore, please yield your powerful pen in giving publicity to the following lines, so as to serve as an eye-opener to many a row or innocent unemployed brothers and sisters of ours?

In recent years a very vicious practice is being developed to perfection by unscrupulous individuals and firms of questionable repute who hold out prospects of "immediate employment to clerks against cash securities".

The unemployed naturally flock in scores. You are there told that nothing can be done unless you are registered. The fee for this purpose may be anything fro Rs. 3 to Rs. 15. Once the fee is paid you are either directed to Tom, Dick and Harry or told to wait patiently for the next first chance.

There is, of course, very remote chance of that. The Tom, Dick and Harry are often wolves i sheeps' skins. They offer you good pay, as bait, provided you deposit with them Rs. 500 or over in cash. I, therefore, request my unemployed brethren to be Beware.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL

From "A Keen Observer."

I have been observing things in the K.E.M. Hospital for the las 6 or 7 years, as one, who has got many friends amongst the past and present students as also amongst some of the doctors. From the personal inquiries I have been able to make the following is the brief account of the general atmosphere prevailing in the institution.

It has been rather unfortunatt that things in the K.E.M. Hospital, Parel are not so smoothly running as they ought to be during the last year and a half. Every now and then one hears of something or the other going wrong in the institution. It is only very very rarely that things are brought to the lime-light through the press.

Well, the present K. E. M. Hospital mystery is an ordinary thing as the present Acting Dean is trying to depict it to the public through the written statements of the student concerned, published recently in your paper. The very form and language of the statement shows that it is all an after thought and the Acting Dean expects the public to be convinced of its truth, which is an impossibility.

In fact the student alleged to be an offender in the present case is one of the many favourites of the present authorities for helping them as a secret informer and therefore he is to be protected and pardoned for whatever he does in the institution or outside.

It has been nothing unusual with the present authorities to force out written statements, according to their own desire, or to take verbal statements to be nicely coloured later on and then to keep them on record for the perusal of the Commissioner or any other higher authority if necessity arists. Nice flowery idiomatic and sometimes court language has been used and one may be easily misguided, but a shrewd critic can always make out that they contain far from truth.

To put it in a nutshell, as one can see, the present atmosphere of the institution is one of apathy, fear of victimisation for trifles, distrust and dissatisfaction amongst the doctors, nursing staff and students. Unless these things are removed a happy and quiet atmosphere in the institution is impossible. To add further such things never existed in Dr. Jivraj's time when the Dean and everything were going on O.K.

NEED FOR INVESTIGATION

From "No-Manji."

Under the title of "K.E.M. Hospital Mystery" strange affairs are brought into the lime-light. It is stranger still to see the silence which the authorities are observing.

The K.E.M. Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College are two working institutions which are managed by the public, through their representatives in the Municipal Corporation. Are these accredited representatives of the public, who are responsible to the public in every matter that concerns their welfare, satisfied that the things are as smooth and steady as they seem? Are they sure that they are living up to their responsibility to the public to whom they have given rosy promises at the time of election to safeguard public interest? Is it not their bounden duty to initiate an impartial and independent inquiry in all matters that are detrimental to the public safety? Are they not aware of the matters going on in these important institutions?

Is it known to them that there is a general impression amongst the public that the relation between the executives and other members of the said institutions are not as cordial as they ought to be?

May I, as a citizen, beg to request the Mayor and the public spirited City Fathers, kindly to find out the cause of all such troubles and completely erradicate them?

LONDON LETTER

COLLAPSE OF WORLD CONFERENCE

Anti-Indian Outpourings In Select Committee

Churchill-Lloyd Gang Infused With New Vigour By Baldwin's Success!

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 8.
(By Air.)

The World Economic Conference has created sensations and countersensations during the week. The great fact that has emerged out of its so-called failure and resurrection is that it was never expected to do anything real or great.

Publicists and politicians who were prepared for the ultimate failure expressed astonishment at the sharp antagonism between the various European and American States being allowed to come to the surface at such an early stage when the sing-song of the opening ceremonials had scarcely died out. Experienced observers tell me that this is an unprecedented record of such an early collapse on the fundamental issues for any gathering of world statesmen. This reminds me of Britain's other misadventure in the pre-war days when Britain was still the mighty ruler of the waves. The British proudly built a giant vessel for that period and aptly named it the Titanic. They had hopes to astound the world with a unique achievement which was expected to produce great results of commercial value and prestige for Britain. The giant vessel was placed under the pilotship of a captain who thought that he would now brave the sea, all the storms, currents and floating icebergs with a supreme defiance and with confidence born of genius

It was considered a great day in the annals of commercial shipbuilding of Britain when the Titanic started on her maiden voyage for New York. But before many days had passed there came from across the Atlantic a semi-submerged iceberg. The proud Titanic was injured beyond the conception of her captain and her achitects. She went to the bottom of the sea as a historical record of the biggest and the strongest ship of the world having been broken into two and sunk before completing her first voyage.

ROOSEVELTS ICEBERG.

And now goes to the bottom of the sea Britain's political Titanic. British statesmen proudly created the World Economic Conference under the pilotship of Britain's vanity-stricken Prime Minister, who was as confident as the captain of the Titanic, and over confident, that he would weather all storms and reach the American port. But beore many days had passed a great financial iceberg forged by Roosevelt has come across the Atlantic and the giant conference is broken into two pieces without completing even its preliminary voyage.

Has this Conference really failed or has it succeeded? By outward signs a fundamental disagreement arose, a proposal to wind it up is secondly put forward, and then at the last minute a resolution is taken to drive the conference underground into many functioning sub-committees and to keep it alive nominally by means of occasional artificial feeding in the hope that the corpse may live in the end. However, shrewd observers say that the corpse conference was called together by astute politicians of America and Europe with a secret motive and for a hidden purpose.

FALSE HOPES FOR MASSES.

America, on the one hand, and Britain, Germany, Belgium, Italy and also partly France, on the other hand, are full of the hungry and unemployed, or under+employed, or underpaid workers. The anger of these people has been rising hourly and they have begun to show some determination of taking action which might lead to serious civil commotions if not actual civil wars. The march of the ex-service men on the Washington capital, the hunger-marchers of every town in Britain pouring down into London and the mighty May Day demonstrations in Germany were all indications of the boiling rage within the heart of the suffering masses.

Not a single politician nor a single parliament has even offered a temporary practical measure for the solution of the acute problem.

They have been all interested in calming their masses with false hopes of immediate security and future betterment. The plan was devised for all the nations to come to London to a world conference, thereby deceiving their suffering people. The people were told that the statesmen of the world were meeting in london to find an international cure. So far this purpose seems to have been well served. The masses are living in the hope of a better day from the enquiries and decisions of the Conference.

These statesmen, however, started a quarrel early though it may be in itself. The quarrel is said to be about currency stabilisation and exchange equalibrium. Thus the confused masses continue to remain silent in the hope that the two unknown factors—stabilisation and exchange—will soon be solved and they will have plenty of food. The conference will then work in committees to see what the rulers should do in each country if the hungry masses create food riots. After that the Conference would adjourn to October next. In this purpose of doping the masses in Europe and America, the Conference may be said to have achieved a very large measure of success. Thus in future we shall see this great Conference just alive but not very formidable in any kind of action.

THE I. P. C.

Whilst this show in the Geological Museum is thus lying on its sick-bed, the other show held in the Robing Room of the House of Lords—namely, the sittings of the Joint Select Committee on Indian reforms—is going on pretty well with a lot of kick in it. The investigations into the rights of the Indian people to govern themselves is gradually turning into an indictment against India's character and honour by her age-long foes in the British Imperial services.

The rabid abuse of Indians who refuse to submit to the thraldom of foreign rule has been well known to us for the last half a century during the existence of the Indian National Congress. We all know the mad dog condemnation of everything Indian that goes on in European Clubs, and which is the favourite theme of speeches and writings of retired I.C.S. members, judicial and military ex-service men.

These irresponsible vapourings have very little value but just now their authors have got a splendid opportunity. They have appeared before the Select Committee of Parliament on which six Indians with all solemnity to hear, to analyse, to dissect and to find out all the weaknesses and wickednesses of the Indian people, taking it for granted that the people of all the free countries, especially Britain, are faultless and perfect in their wisdom. However, this humorous public farce has its grave side. The records of the Select Committee have all the weight and importance of authoritative evidence of great and reliable persons selected by Parliament as fit persons to talk about India and her people.

IF GANDHIJI COMES.

The misleading and malicious records that are submitted to the committee will make sorry reading fifty years hence against much malingned people of India and considerable weight will be given by posterity to the records by the fact that Indians with high-sounding and pompous names and titles have themselves been party to the scandalous investigations. Gandhiji, who committed the error of coming to the second Round Table Conference, is reported in the British Parliamentary circles to be ready once again to come to London to join the present mischievous and malicious imperialist show.

If Gandhiji does this, he would, I am afraid, deliver a serious blow to India's honour in the eyes of posterity and historians, who may study these records a few years hence.

CHURCHILL-LLOYD CAMPAIGN.

The Churchill-Lloyd revolt against the White Paper is now beginning to assume a more dignified agitation in different constituencies. This is mainly due to Mr. Baldwin's notorious claim at the Friends House that the White Paper gives freedom to India. The Tory M.Ps. round about London area are now holding meetings to justify their opposition and are asking the public to force the hands of Mr. Baldwin and of the Select Committee to abandon the federal or central scheme for India and to recommend a limited experience of provincial autonomy.

The wife of a Tory M.P. from Wimbledon has, I understand, adopted a novel method of convening meetings in her drawing room to which wives of other M.Ps. are invited and are advised to influence their husbands to oppose any change for the central Government of India.

The other day the Tory M.P. for North Battersea called a meeting of his supporters in the local Town Hall and made a tirade against Indians in general and the Congress in particular. He dramatically pointed out that North Battersea itself had made a serious mistake in sending Mr. Saklatvala to Parliament where they saw an excellent example of how anti-British and disloyal this Indian extremist was.

He further deduced that India must have plenty of other Saklatvalas and any power in their hands must mean the end of the British Empire. I am told that arrangements for similar meetings in industrial areas are rapidly progressing with a view to frighten the ignorant British Working Class about the loss of Britain will suffer if India is given what she is clamouring for.

FIRST ALL INDIAN TALKIE.

Birmingham has been selected as the first provincial city to see "Karma", the first all-Indian talking picture to be presented in England. I hear that Himansu Rai and Srimati Devika Rani will both be present at the premiere show at the West End and the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress will also attend to mark the usual nature of the event.

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LANSBURY PULLS UP HOARE

(Continued from page 1.)

days. It would be most unfortunate if he is denied the opportunity of seeing the Viceroy."

VICEROY MUST RE-CONSIDER.

Mr. Lansbury said here were two men who had never taken the extremist side and who were here at great danger to their political reputation in India, and they were unanimously of opinion that Sir S. Hoare's attitude was wrong.

Mr. Lansbury asked Sir S. Hoare to reconsider the position and appealed for Gandhiji to be treated as we had earlier treated Generals Botha and Smuts.

Mr. Lansbury said public opinion in Britain would support Government in it.

Proceeding, he referred to Meerut, when Sir S. Hoare pointed out that the appeal was pending and he was surprised that Mr. Lansbury was dealing with it.

Mr. Lansbury replied that he was unable to see why men should be kept in prison a moment longer and concluded by moving a reduction in the vote in order that the Secretary of State might instruct the Viceroy to open talk with Gandhiji and also advise His Majesty to release Meerut Prisoners.

Mr. Churchill expressed the opinion that great credit was due to Sir S. Hoare and the Viceroy for the reconstruction work in the social order they had achieved without bloodshed, simply by firm administration of law and said that Sir Samuel had adopted measures which Mr. Churchill and his friends had suggested to Mr. Wedgwood Benn two years ago.

The conclusion which Mr. Churchill drew from it was that just as they were right upon methods of dealing with disorder, so wise and prudent limits they assigned to constitutional progress at present would be the best guide for Sir S. Hoare in the constitutional affairs.

HOARE LAUDS GOVERNMENT.

Referring Sir S. Hoare said that improvement was shown by Central and Provincial Legislatures passing legislation to replace Ordinances and also by the general lack of interest in Civil Disobedience which was so low that the suspension of the movement at the beginning of Mr. Gandhi's fast made little or no practical difference.

Sir S. Hoare referred to the reduction in the number of prisoners and said it was significant that even after this great reduction, general support to law and order was daily stronger and stronger

CONGRESS DIVIDED?

Proceeding, he stated that the position of the Government was firm and clear, but there were divided counsels and many uncertainties on the Congress side.

He said that according to reports from Indian press, there was a strong feeling among the Congress rank and file against the continuance of unlawful and unconstitutional agitation, but Mr. Gandhi set himself against these counsels of reason and moderation. Mr. Gandhi at the beginning of his fast still maintained his threatening attitude.

Sir Samuel assumed that Gandhiji was ill and out of touch with public opinion. Now, however, it appeared that in the teeth of opposition of many of his most trusting supporters, he had declared in favour of resumption of Civil Disobedience as means of extorting terms from Government.

He said all officials had been passing through a most difficult time, but they had shown themselves true to our traditions and history. It was tempting to follow the way of dictators and smash through all opposition and abandon any attempt at co-operation. But this was not the line the Government of India had taken. Simultaneously with rigid enforcement of law and order, we consistently followed the path of co-operation with friends in India. This record, he recounted, was a well-deserved testimonial to the sincerity and integrity of the purpose with which these men faced difficult problems. It was also a tribute to the success that had hitherto crowned their efforts.

SIR S. HOARE'S APPRECIATION

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 17.

Speaking on the India Office estimates in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare referred to the significant improvement in the State of law and order compared to a year ago and said, thanks to the efforts of a great body of officials, British and Indian, from the Viceroy downwards, particularly the splendid Police Service, Civil Disobedence had become in recent months a matter of secondary importance. He would, therefore, leave questions connected with law and order until the end of his speech, and deal first with other fields of administrative activity.

RENT REDUCTION.

He reviewed the work in various fields, and pointed out that when the present schemes were completed, the area under irrigation in India would be twice that of any other country.

He referred to the difficulties connected with land revenue, and pointed out that the Government of the United Provinces had persuaded landlords to reduce rents by no less than 4-1/2 crores, and the Government had simultaneously reduced land taxation by a further crore.

BENGAL TERRORISTS.

Having dwelt at some length on the successful campaign against terrorism in Bengal, he said, he thought, they had now got level with the terible threat of terrorism, and with constant and unremitting pressure that they intended to apply to it now and in future, whatever be the constitutional changes, they believed they would succeed in freeing Bengal from one of most terrible and shameful plagues that devastated any part of the Empire.

Government considered the achievements of the military and civil authorities so remarkable that as a mark of recognition, the King had approved the immediate conferment of Commanderships of the Indian Empire on Mr. Arthur Sheldon Hands, District Magistrate, Chittagong, and Captain Thomas Ivor Stevenson, 2/8 Gurkhas, Military Intelligence Officer, Chittagong.

SIR T. V. CHARIAR

Reaches Bombay On August 24

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Sir T. Vijiaraghavachariad, who had gone on leave to London as one of the two witnesses to appear before the Joint Select Committee, on behalf of the Indian Officers Association, and whose evidence has not yet been recorded, is expected to return to India, arriving in Bombay on 24th August.

Mr. Bhandari, President of the Indian Officers' Association, who is the witness, is also expected to return about the same time.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The following dined at Government House, Shillong, on Wednesday, (July 12):—

Kumar B. N. Deb and Badhurani of Bijni, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. E. Smythe, Rev. P. and Mds. Highat Major and Mrs. E T N Taylor Major M R. Keane Capt M P Sher, Capt. and Mrs. B S Hartland, Capt. and Mrs. N D. Wingrove and Mrs. Grant Gordon.

STOP PRESS

INDIA'S NOMINEE SPEAKS.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 17.

In course of the debate Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister drew the attention of the W. E. Conference to difference in kinds of coffee and pointed out that restriction on the supply of one kind would not increase the demand for another.

Sir George Rainy said that India's attitude was similar to that of Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister's.

A great majority of Indian producers approved the plan to limit tea production, but he doubted whether their attitude would be same with regard to coffee.—

INDIANISATION OF FIRE BRIGADE

Evokes Lukewarm Discussion In Corporation, But House Approves It By Majority

The Municipal Commissioner was conspicuous by his absence at Monday's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and his place was taken by Mr. S.A. Shete, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner had gone to Poona to see the Governor in connection with the Lal Baug Market dispute.

The Corporation refused to entertain the proposition of Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, who wished to have an ornamental refreshment stall in Sir P. M. Mehta's Garden at Malabar Hill. A number of councillors opposed the resolution on the ground that it would transform the Garden into another Chowpaty and fresh air would be contaminated by Bhajias selling "Sev, Gathias" etc.

INDIANISATION.

Mr. R A. Gole then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report the steps he has taken for the Indianisation of the Municipal Fire Brigade Department, specially the deputation of an Indian to England for training, as agreed upon at the time of the appointment of Mr. Coombs, and whether it is not possible to depute an Indian for training under the present Chief Officer with a view to his being eventually appointed as the head of the Department."

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji seconded the resolution.

The proposition did not evoke much discussion as it was anticipated and was agreed to by an overwhelming majority when it was put to vote.

The Corporation agreed to the following two resolutions moved by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Husseln A. Begmohmed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether and if so, the assumed life of the asphalt roads has so far been borne out and whether the cost of the repairs of these roads has included in any cases the relaying of the foundation of the roads in question."

SPEEDY BUSES.

Mr. Husein A. Baigmahomed:

"That the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the absence of speed governors on the buses run in the City by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and he be requested to insist upon the Tramways Company to provide the speed governors on the buses as they are absolutely necessary in the interest of the safety of the pedestrians, vehicular traffic and the passengers in the buses."

The corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

Vassal Of Junagadh

(Continued from page 6.)

powers to the succeeding Shaikhs are also conferrtd by the Huzur Firmans of the So ath Sarkar.

Thus Mangrol has got no 'locus standi' at all with the British Government. He (the Shaikh) has got no seat as a Ruling Chief of Kathiawar in the Public Durbars. The Shaikh, however, if commanded by the Sorath Sarkar, (H.H. The Nawab Sahib of Junagadh) must attend the Durbars as one of the personal attendants in the suite of His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

If my memory is correct, it was in about 1901—1902 when H. E. Lord Curzon, of Kedleston visited Kathiawar and a Durbar was to be held at Rajkot in honour of His Excellency, the late Shaikh Hussein Mujan brother of the present Shaikh of "cow slaughter fame" was commanded by the late Nawab Saheb Sir Rasulkhanji, K.C.S.I., G.C.S.I., &c., to attend on His Highness' Suit. The Shaikh, however failed to respond, and the Sorath Sarkar had to exercise his prerogative to punish the Shaikh with a fine of Rs. 1,000/- for his act of disobedience or breach of discipline (whatever it may be), though that order was ultimately revoked as a result of favourable consideration on the appeal of the late Shaikh of Mangrol.

SECOND CLASS POWERS.

The right and privilege of exercising second class powers under Junagadh State—as its dependant vassal—is conferred upon the Shaikhs by the Sorath Sarkar on 21 villages only, while on the remaining other 21 villages (42 villages in all) alloted to Mangrol by the Sorath Sarkar, the Shaikh has got the right to enjoy their revenue income only, under the sole and independent jurisdiction of the Junagadh State. In fact Mangrol has got no direct political relation with the British Government.

THE CHIEF KARBHARI.

We have seen from the above, that the Shaikh who is prepared to exercise his powers on poor helpless cows is liable for punishment of fine, by the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. If such is the position of the poor Shaikh, what must be the position of his Chief Karbhari or the "Dewan Saheb" as he is popularly known in Mangrol?

REMOVE "STATE" FROM PLATE.

One more additional episode in connection with the indication of the word "State" on the registration number plate of a Motor car of MANGROL UNDER JUNAGADH, which had entered the gates of the Metropolis of Sorath (Junagadh), only a couple of months ago. Attention of the Police was drawn to the indication of "Mangrol State" on the motor plate. The car was subsequently taken in possession of the Police and ultimately released with a strict warning never to make use of the word "State" on the plate.

COW SLAUGHTER: A WORD TO THE HINDU KARBHARI.

I am afraid some of your readers might take these facts above referred to as ridiculous having no connection with the cow slaughter dispute. To them I want to show that the above history is quite essential to prove that, even a Zamindar of such a small 'Kasba', if he wishes can autocratically misuse his powers for injuring the religious feelings of the vast communities of the Hindus, the Jains and the Parsis, of the whole of India as evinced by the continuous protest-meetings held in different parts of the country, and despite these protests the autocratic Shaikh still remains adamant and unmoved.

He must be made to understand, of course, by all constitutional means, that this wholly unfair and unjustifiable action, connived at, if not supported by his Hindu Karbhari Mr. Kantilal Mulchand Vasawada, a Nagir Brahmin of Mangrol, cannot stand longer before the mighty force of united public opinion.

WANTED CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANISATION.

To combat with this evil we must organise constitutional measures, I therefore, propose to:—

(1) Approach H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh for timely intervention by submitting resolutions passed at the public meetings.

(2) To fix an All-India Mangrol Day which should be observed in the whole of India as a mark of protest. Complete hartal to be observed, and if allowed by the authorities, even peaceful processions be organised and funds to be collected to meet with the expenses after this campaign.

(3) Meetings to be held on that day in the evening if possible at one and the same time in all important cities and full publicity be given to the demonstration.

(4) The Bombay Humanitarian League had successfully organised such campaign during the Ratona Slaughter House trouble. Resolutions passed at these meetings be forwarded to The Shaikh of Mangrol, H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Junagadh and The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General Western India States, Rajkot (Kathiawar).

(5) Bombay Humanitarian League should organise this campaign as the Central institution and a special committee be appointed to watch the movement.

(7) Financial help to be given to the Bombay Humanitarian League and funds should be specially raised for this purpose.

(8) Care should be taken to observe perfect peace, order, nonviolence and toleration.

The time has come when the people should awake and arise from their slumber and unite for the mutual good of preserving the fraternal feelings between the Hindus and Muslim communities Peer Mota Miyan Saheb must now come on the field to advice the Shaikh at this most opportune moment.

ASSEMBLY SESSIONS

Sir Joseph Bhore To Act As Leader In Absence Of Sir B. L. Mitter

SIMLA, July 17.

The question of the leadership of the Assembly and the date of the Viceroy's address have been under consideration for sometime.

It is understood that Sir Joseph Bhore, Commerce Member, would act as the leader of the Assembly in the absence of Sir Brojendra Lall Mitter.

As regards the Viceroy's address, opinion has been strongly in favour of having a joint address to both the Houses, whenever this could be arranged. As this year the Council of State opens within a few weeks of the Assembly session, it has been decided that the Viceroy should address a joint session of both the houses by the end of August. The date has not yet been fixed, but would probably be 30th August.

JT ADDRESS.

It is true that generally the Viceroy's address inaugurates the session, but in the past, occasions have arisen for an address after the session has opened. Moreover, the Council of State members feel a grievance if the Lower House alone is addressed, especially when the interval between the opening date of the two houses is not long.

As regards the difficulties in holding the meetings of Select Committees, because all the chairmen are in London, it is learned that the Government propose to ask Mr. Yamin Khan to return as soon as possible, as the Railway Board Committee has already concluded its labours.—A. P.

POLICE SEARCHES IN CALCUTTA

Many Bengalee Students Arrested

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Following the search of nine places, the City police have arrested 8 Bengali youths, mostly students, in connection with the Terrorist activities.

An up-country man named Nanoo Singh was arrested on the banks of the Hooghly being in possession of an automatic pistol and 25 live cartridges.—A. P.

ADVANCE AVIATION

Three More Flying Clubs In India

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17.

To the list of nine flying clubs already operating in India, three more will be added, and they be functioning before the end of the year. These will be at Lahore, Hyderabad, and Nagpur.

This is striking achievement, when it is recalled that less than ave years ago aviation was practically an unknown quantity in India.

SHERLOCK HOLMES OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Sir Flinders Petrie Makes "Big Discovery" In Egypt

Sir Flinders Petrie, the archaeologist, has solved a riddle of history which has puzzled the world for thousands of years. He has established the identity of the people who founded the Seventh and Eighth Dynasties of Egypt. This is one of the biggest discoveries he has made at Gaza, the ancient city of South Palestine, from which returned in mail week after digging there for six months for the fourth season in succession.

5,000 YEAR OLD DAGGER?

Eighty years old, but as alert and brisk as a young man, Sir Flinders is something of a Sherlock Holmes of archaeology. It was a bronze dagger and two gold pins which gave him the lost secret of Egyptian history. He showed them to a reporter who called on him in London. The dagger, wonderfully preserved though it is 5,000 or more years old, has beautifully hand-worked raised veins running down the blade. The gold pins are an inch or two long, and they, too, have remarkable workmanship in their heads. They were used to faster ladies' gowns.

"This is really exciting", said Sir Flinders. "At last we can say where these foreigners to Egypt came from. We discovered the dagger and then the pins at Gaza when we uncovered the earliest of the five palaces there. I was struck by the raised veins on the dagger blade. It could not, I thought, be the Copper Age men, the people who came after Neolithic times. Then a report of a discovery in the Caspian region was shown to me, and in a flash I had hit upon the secret.

CONQUERORS FROM CASPIAN.

"These people, one of the six races to conquer Egypt, came from the Caspian shores. The dagger and the ladies' pins show their culture in arts. They were a powerful race, and they must have had much skill in building, as their palace which we have uncovered shows. In it is a luxurious bathroom with its thickly stuccoed floor still more or less intact.

"We have made, as a result of our discoveries, a consolidation of history. We can now date back to Neolithic man in properly tabulated form. That I think, is a great achievement." Sir Flinders has a strong grievance, however. "We have spent £30,000 at Gaza and have done for Palestinian history what was done for Egyptian history," he said. "The one lost link in the chain has been found. We have an unrivalled collection of discoveries which tell the earliest history of man on earth.

"And where is this collection? Rotting away in boxes up to the ceiling in the cellars of the University collection. I have refused to bring back any further treasures except a few small things from Palestine. In the new University buildings they offered us one-hundredth of the whole building for what is ninety-ninths of human history. We have given a new interpretation to the Bible by the light that these discoveries throw on Biblical times and before—and we have nowhere to show the world that history."

Sir Flinders is returning to Gaza in the early autumn. "In another six to eight years", he says, "our work there may be done."—The Guardian."

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIES

Government Gets Ready For Indo-Japanese Trade Parleys

SIMLA, July 17.

It is understood that the Government of India has received and is receiving claims by individual indigenous industries for protection under the Safeguarding of Industries Act, so that the Government may be ready to take up necessary action, as soon as the Indo-Japanese Agreement expires in October next.

It may be recalled that soon after the passage of that Act, the Government of India asked the Local Government and Chambers of Commerce and other trading bodies in the country to give particulars of instances in which Indigenous industries are being seriously prejudiced by the reason of competition with goods imported from countries with depreciated currencies.

It is hoped that by the end of August, all information required will be available.

It is surmised that when the Deputation of Japanese businessmen arrive, the Commerce Member, of the Government of India will be sufficiently armed with cases of all indigenous industries affected to be able to impress upon Japan, the strength of the Indian case for autedumping action and use that argument for safeguarding the Indian interest in any negotiations that the Japanese might like to initiate in this connection.—A. P.

LIBERAL REGRETS VICEROY'S ACTION

MADRAS, July 17.

Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, President, National Liberal Federation, in the course of a Press interview this afternoon declared: "National interests require a fundamental change in the Congress policy. Perhaps Gandhiji hoped to accomplish something as a result of the interview with the Viceroy before advising his lieutenants on a definite change of policy. It is, therefore, regrettable that the Viceroy has refused the interview."—A. P.

SWAMI B. DAYAL'S PASSPORT

Question In Assembly Over Cancellation

SIMLA, July 15.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, M. L. A., has given notice of the following questions in the Legislative Assembly:—

Have not the Government of India from time to time made representations on matters concerning South African Indians, who may be nationals in that country; and if so why they refused to take action in the case of the cancellation of the passport of Swami Bhawani Dayal?

Is it not one of the primary duties of the Indian Agent in South Africa to protect the rights of the South African Indians, whether they may be permanent residents in the colony or otherwise?

"ALIENS."

Are Government aware that sometime back Doctor Malan, the Minister of Interior described the Indians in South Africa as "Aliens" in the Union Parliament? If so, will Government kindly define their attitude with regard to the Indians, who may be in South Africa as nationals or as temporary residents.

SWAMI B. DAYAL'S PASSPORT.

With reference to the reply of Government to my question, regarding the cancellation of the passport of Swami Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi to visit Fiji, that Swami is a South African National and, therefore, the Government of India does not propose to make any enquiries. Are Government aware that this gentleman possesses landed property in India, and is a registered voter in the province of Bihar and Orissa? When and how has he lost his nationality or domicile in India? And what is the evidence in the possession of the Government of India to show that he is a South African National?

CALCUTTA IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

"Is it contemplated to change in any way the status or the management of the Imperial Library in Calcutta, and to shift it to New Delhi.—A. P.

BRUTAL MURDER OF MOTHER AND CHILD

Tragic End Of Adopted Son Of Rich Tinnevelly Landlord

TINNEVELLY, July 15.

(By Mail).

News has reached here of an alleged brutal double murder under very pathetic circumstances stated to have been committed on the night of 8th instant in a village.

It would appear that a rich landlord of the village had three wives but had no male issue. The man was sorrow-stricken owing to this. A few months ago while he was returning to his village he found a new born male child apparently abandoned by someone on the roadside. He took the child to his house with great joy and his wives fostered and brought up the baby with great tenderness. It is stated the man's brother did not like the child being adopted by the landlord as his heir.

On the day of the occurrence of the crime, one of the women was walking along the street with the child, 10 months old, in her arm when a man is alleged to have waylaid her and inflicted a cut on the head of the child with an "aruval", (a kind of knife), so severely that the child died immediately. The foster mother made desperate attempts to ward off the cut by raising her right hand but she also received injuries on her palm and arm, to which she succumbed while being removed to Hospital.

It is stated that the assailant is still at large although the police are looking out for him.—A.P.

KENYA WHITES' NEW MOVE

East African Congress' Cable To Government Of India

SIMLA, July 17.

It is understood that the Government of India have recently received a cable from the East African Congress mentioning that white settlers had demanded that a Statutory Finance Committee should be set up with an unofficial European majority and that only proposals passed by it should go to the Legislative Council for approval. Further that reserve powers of the Governor should be used where legislature refused to sanction the Finance Committee's proposals.

The Government of India have already cabled to the Secretary of State the text of the cable received from the East African Indian Congress with a view to ascertain whether the report is correct and whether the Colonial Office has received any such request.

The Government of India as mentioned previously are fully alive to the situation, and would take the earliest step to make due representative if and when the developments necessitate such a course.—A. P.

I. R. A. DEFIES DE VALERA

3000 Parade At Bodenstown At Commemoration Ceremony In Honour Of Wolfe Tone Noted Separatist

For several reasons much interest attached to the annual commemoration ceremony in honour of Wolfe Tone which was held in mail week at Bodenstown by the Irish Republican Army.

At the last two general elections the I.R.A. has called on its members to support Mr. De Valera, and he, on his side, has tolerated the I.R.A. But since the last general election the I.R.A. has intensified its recruiting activities and has shown a disposition secretly to undermine and openly to flout Mr. De Valera's authority, says the Dublin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

In return he has hinted that now that the oath has been abolished there is no longer any excuse for the existence of an illegal army, and that the public display of arms cannot be tolerated. This threat the I.R.A. recently countered by a display of arms in the South.

A RIVAL CEREMONY.

Again, Mr. De Valera is no longer content that his party should ry of Wolfe Tone, the great Sepamarch as in previous years, with the I.R.A. to celebrate the memoratist. Instead, he has arranged a rival commemoration ceremony for Sunday, June 25, for his own party. This was, of course, taken by the I.R.A. as a challenge, compelling it to display its full strength to-day.

But Mr. De Valera is not the only enemy with whom the I.R.A. has to reckon. Its economic and social doctrine bears a suspicious resemblance to Communism, and recently some of its best-known members were either non-Catholic anti-clerical, or careless about concealing their sympathy with Moscow. The Catholic bishops therefore condemned at one breath Irish offshoots of Communism and the I.R.A., and for the three months the hierarchy has been carrying on a vigorous offensive against these organisations. In every diocese the young people of Ireland have been solemnly adjured in the name of the Catholic religion to sever their connection with the I.R.A.

"PURGE" EYED SUSPICIOUSLY.

As a strategic counter to this move the I.R.A. has purged itself of all visible traces of Communist influence, declaring that it has no sympathy wtih the anti-religious tendencies of Russian Communism. A separate Communist party has recently been formed. Numerically it is insignificant. It held out the right hand of fellowship to the I.R.A., which rejected it ostentatiously. But this has not sufficed to allay the suspicions of the hierarchy, and all who went to Bodenstown to-day must have known that, whether they were or were not acting within their rights as good Catholics, they were certainly incurring the wrath of the bishops.

The I.R.A. appears not to suffer from lack of funds, for special trains and buses were chartered to bring contingents from all parts of Ireland, including Belfast. The total number of the army which paraded at Sallins railway station for the march to Bodenstown was about 3,000—that is, a few hundreds more than last year. No arms were visible.

5,000 SYMPATHISERS

The total number of I.R.A. sympathisers present—about 5,000 all told—was small compared with Mr. De Valera's big electioneering meetings, and it is also small compared with the total numbers which the R.I.A. is popularly supposed to have enlisted. Nevertheless, considering the strenuous opposition of Fianna Fail and the Church, one felt that the gathering together of even 5,000 sympathisers was a significant achievement, specially as the average quality of the assembly was distinctly good.

The men there were not only ploughboys or street-corner boys. There were strong men and resolute and intelligent-looking leaders, and not a few women of the die-hard type. At least five priests ventured publicly to countenance the I. R. A. in spite of episcopal thunders.

One was left doubting whether Mr. De Valera will find his policy of tolerating the I.R.A. safe, or whether he has once again encouraged and liberated a force which he cannot control.

WILEY POST IN MOSCOW

(Special Cable.)

MOSCOW, July 17.

Wiley Post landed 14.20 local time and covered 670 miles from Koenigsburg in 5 hours and 33 minutes.

BENGAL OPPOSES POONA DECISION

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The Muslims of Bengal are wholly opposed to Civil Disobedience in any form or degree, and I believe that the depressed Classes are also of the same opinion", said Khan Abdul Momen, M. L. C. (Retired Divisional Commissioner) expressing disappointment at the result of the Poona Conference.

Mr. P. R. Thakur, Vice-President, Bengal Depressed Classes Federation, expressed the opinion that Mahatma Gandhi had committed another blunder in deciding not to withdraw Civil Disobedience at this critical hour in the country, when it was suffering from the strain of the present trade depression. Mr. Thakud added that it would revive terrorism and evils of a like nature, adding to the misery of peace-loving citizens.—A. P.

FLYER KILLED IN CRASH

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, July 17.

Darius Girenas was killed near Soldin, Pomerania, through the machine crashing.

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The Man who
Fumbles
for Words

HE is not a happy man when he tries to talk. There is a look of real distress and embarrassment in his eyes.

The right words always elude him. His mind scrambles wildly after them, while he hesitates, stammers and gains time by using "er, er"—"I mean to say" or "You know what I mean." Other people misjudge him—think he lacks ideas, education, or ability.

On the other hand, the man who can talk and write fluently and correctly knows his own language-power for what it really is—a new force, a new ability, a new self-confidence.

Such a man becomes, in a large measure, a new person. His hesitancy vanishes. He gains assurance. Everyone who meets him feels that he is a man of ideas because he expresses his thoughts so pointedly and clearly. He never gropes for words, never stumbles over their correctness, never fails to make his words vivid and persuasive. He is sure of HIMSELF and thus wins the confidence of OTHERS!

For many years Sherwin Cody, one of our greatest authorities on English, studied the problem of increasing the vocabulary and creating instinctive habits of using good English. After countless experiments **he finally invented and patented a method by which you can acquire a better command of the English language in only 15 minutes a day.** Over 70,000 men and women in all parts of the world have adopted his method.

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COUNT REVENTLOW PROTESTS TO HITLER

Ardent Supporters Of New Regime Complains Of Ill-Treatment Of Trade Unionists

Amongst the German Conservatives who were most ardent in encouraging the Hitlerite movement is the well-known Count Reventlow. He was an extreme Jingo and annexationist in the war, and after the war he was an exponent of extreme reaction. In 1923 he proclaimed a "National Bolshevism" that is akin to the "National Socialism" of Hitler. Later on he became one of Hitler's supporters.

The following letter, written by Count Reventlow to Adolf Hitler, and hitherto unpublished, has great significance. A few passages of minor importance have been omitted.

PORSDAM, April 3.

Honoured Chancellor and leader,—I feel it is my duty to make you the following statement:—

The persecution and ill-treatment of trade unionists by the "S.A." (the Nazi "Storm Troops") continue and have reached an extent which, I am am convinced, involves very grave dangers of several kinds. I will not go into details, although these too are at your disposal. The typical procedure is this: the trade unionists in question, women not excepted, are dragged into an "S.A.-Lokal" (that is to say, one of the Nazi "Brown Houses" or clubrooms) beaten and ill-treated there, sometimes in a manner that can hardly be described ("die sich schwer wiedergeben lasst"). Not seldm does it happenn that articles of private property are taken away from their homes. In the occupied trade union buildings (occupied, that is, by the "S.A.") things are demolished, money is often taken away, including savings that belong to groups of young people. Such things do not happen in Berlin alone, but the eastern frontier regions, throughout the Reich, including where they have a specially dubious aspect.

For trade unionists, trade union which they are attached. The buildings are a kind of home to younger members are now denied the use of the clubrooms, gymnasiums, and so on. These things and many others signify immense, deep and violent—indeed, I would like to say hostile—inroads into the private life of the trade hnionists. Objects to which he was always attached are being destroyed or taken away from him, including even small articles of private property.

The rights to employ workmen is already being reserved here and there for our own Factory Cells. Through fear of losing their means of livelihood trade unionists join these Cells, and that is the only reason why they conceal their rage and bitterness.

Altogether, during these weeks, an accumulation of hatred is being engendered, and I consider it a great danger, quite apart from the fact that all these methods are unjust and show little consideration for our compatriots. After all, the "Free Trade Unions"—that is, the Socialist Trade, Unions—still have four million members, not counting further millions of dependents.

The actions of the "S.A." are, to a certain degree, humanly understandable, but this degree has long been far exceeded.

Some of those who have been maltreated flee across the frontiers because their future is menaced..... That some are joining the Stahlhelm I partly attribute to the fact that they want to be secure against further ill-treatment. I may add that they are sometimes forced to make a written declaration that they have well treted.

It is natural that abnormal things happen in such an upheaval, but I feel bound again and again to point out the grave danger to our internal future that arises from forcing millions of our fellow-countrymen into hatred and bitterness instead of winning them over.

Would it be possible for you, Chancellor to issue a statement or an appeal, proclaiming peace ....., disapproving of he destruction of trade union property and assuring satisfaction to our working-class compariots who have been unjustly attacked? This would have a good effect on both sides.

The working masses who were under Harxist leadership are now, even apart from the trade unions, in complete disarray, confusion, and despair. The moment to win them over has come. It is precisely you, Chancellor and leader, who, in presence of this mood, can achieve big and decisive things. Please do it! Our national interests, our interests at home and abroad, social necessities, the sentiment of national solidarity, justice, and magnanimity—all these combine in this one crucial point!

With a "Hail Hitler", and a Gerban greeting,

Count E. Reventlow.
Grosse Weinmeisterstr., 62,
Potsdam".

This letter, coming as it does from one of Hitler's chief supporters, is a weighty piece of evidence hat there is a Terror in Germany, and one so frightful that it is a menace to the very structure of the German State. This is decared in poignant terms not merely by Jews, "Marxists", and malignant foreign journalists, but by one who still regards Hitler as the great leader of the German nation.—"Manchester Guardian."

"STABILIZING" SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar Deplores Present-Day Decay In Exposition

Mr. C. R. Srinivasa Iyengar of Madras performed the opening ceremony of new building of the Sangeetha Sabha, Vellore on July 9 in the presence of a large gathering. The Sabha availed of the occasion to confer the title of "Sangeetha Vimarshikacharya" on Mr. Iyengar.

In the course of his address to the Sabha, Mr. Iyengar, referring to the present state of decay and deterioration in South Indian music, deplored the fact that stately craft of the South Indian music had now left its old moorings, and had been left to drift on the high seas. Time had played a havoc with the classical South Indian music, and they were today in a period of transition. If they had only critically examined the way some of the present-day singers worked out the development of a raga, or geeta or varnam, they would observe that it was all devoid of originality, that it was all something after the fashion of the recurring decimal. The old masters were no longer being recognised by the present day musicians. They should aim at stabilising the South Indian music by making the practice approximate to theory; and it was only, thus, they could prevent further deterioration.

Proceeding, the speaker stressed **the fact that present-day singers** were but catering to a demand, and that if only there was a cultivated and educated audience to hear the best that an artist could render they would equally earnestly give their attention to nothing but the best. As it was the actual "taste" of the average audience was unfortunately low and it was for that reason that there had been to-day so much deterioration in musical exposition.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION IN EUROPE

(Continued from page 5.)

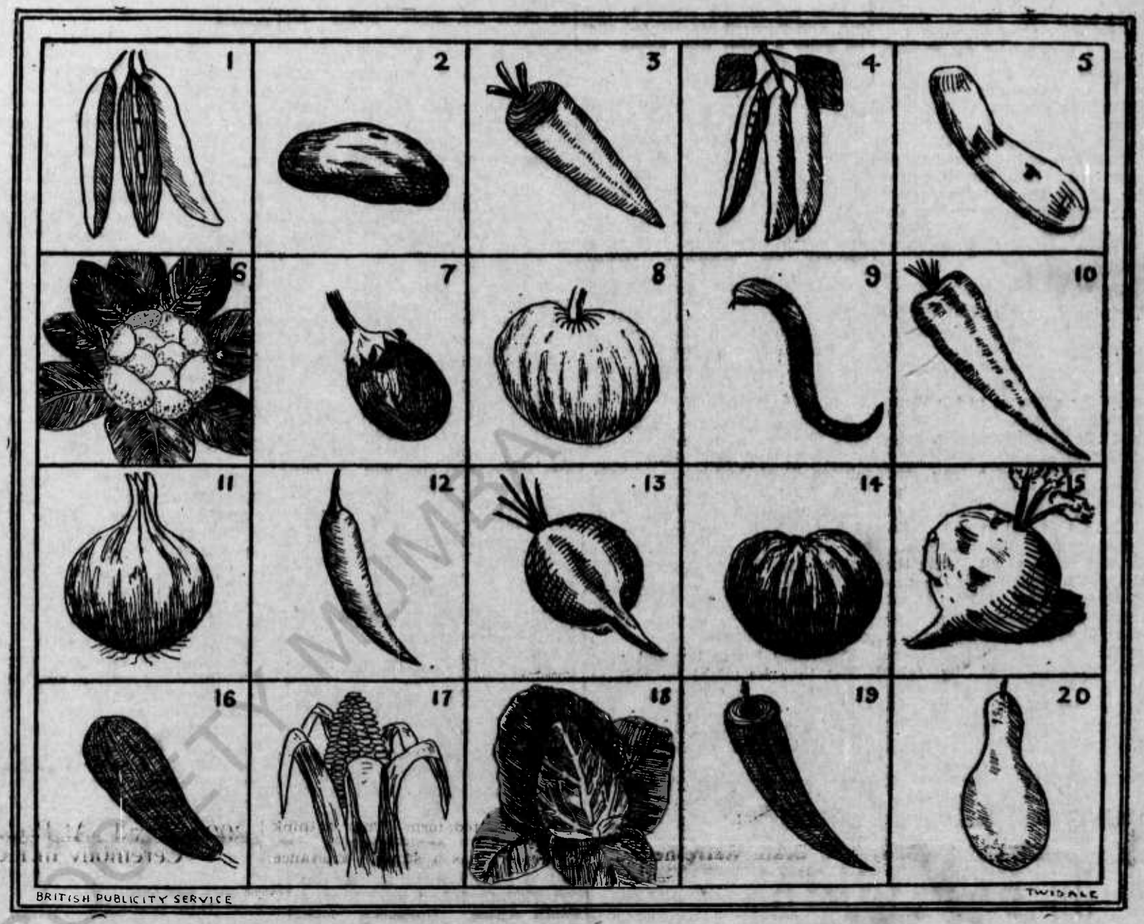
plans are drawn up, approved by the central Committee, and the buildings are 'erected by the members themselves.'

The extent of the Sokol movement can only be realised by considering the quadrennial festivals which are held in the huge arena at Prague. In 1932, mass demonstrations of physical exercises were given by groups of 5,000 children under 9 years of age, 11,300 boys, 18,000 men, and 18,000 women. The average daily number of spectators was well over 100,000.

There are of course, other physical education movements in Czecho-Slovakia whose activities are apt to be overshadowed by the Sokols. There are the Orels (for Roman Catholics), the Makabees (Jewish), the Deutsche Turnverein, the Working Men's Union, the Y.M.C.A., Sports Clubs (football, athletics, etc.), and the Hikers' Federation which alone has 80,000 members. It is estimated that at least 10 per cent. of the whole population is actively engaged in regular physical exercise of one kind or another.

VEGETABLES COMPETITION

1ST PRIZE Rs. 500 | **2ND PRIZE Rs. 200** | **3RD PRIZE Rs. 100** | **Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES**



Here is a competition which we feel sure will appeal to all our readers. As will be noticed, we have illustrated Indian vegetables which are familiar to all, and form the major diet of this country. Our readers therefore should experience little difficulty in selecting the correct solutions and handsome prizes await those who exercise a little industry and intelligence.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

You will notice that 20 different vegetables have been illustrated. Each of these vegetables is numbered. To further help our readers, we have given a list of 30 well-known vegetables in which the full clues are included. Each of these clues is also numbered. All you have to do is to enter only the number of the clue and against the proper number of the vegetable in the coupon provided. Do not write the name of the vegetable in the coupon. Only give the number. For example Vegetable No. 6 is clearly a Cauliflower. On looking down the list of clues you see that No. 30 Represents Cauliflower, so you enter this number as shown in the coupon.

RULES.

1 After you have filled in all the numbers in the coupon (only one number for each vegetable) add your name and address, written clearly.

2 Post your entry, enclosing EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps as entrance fee to

THE INDIAN VEGETABLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX 706, BOMBAY.

3 Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.

4 All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 26th JULY, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.

5 Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.

6 In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.

7 All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.

8 Results will be announced in our issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 1st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

CLUES

1 BRINJAL	16 LADY'S FINGER
2 RADISH	17 SNAKE COIL
3 CABBAGE	18 KARELA
4 LEMON	19 PUMPKIN
5 WATER MELON	20 FRENCH BEAN
6 BEET ROOT	21 CUCUMBER
7 TOMATO	22 INDIAN CORN
8 ONION	23 BUTTER BEANS
9 TURNIP	24 POTATO
10 NOHL KOHL	25 CARROT
11 VEGETABLE Marrow	26 PEAS
12 RADISH BEANS	27 MELON
13 CHILLIES	28 SWEET POTATO
14 TORAI	29 SPINACH
15 CLUSTER BEANS	30 CAULI FLOWER

ENTRY COUPON

Vegetables.	Clues.	Vegetables.	Clues.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	30	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

CROOK POSES AS AGA KHAN'S AGENT

Victimises Company Director To Tune Of £3,000: Will Spend Four Years In Jail

To the many visitors now flocking to London and the holiday resorts of the country the experience of a wealthy company director who was fleeced of £3,000 by a notorious international confidence trickster will come as a timely warning, writes "News of the World."

The episode occurred at Torquay, where the swindler wormed his way into the graces of his victim and cleverly exploited the old racing commission trick.

The wily scoundrel represented that he was the turf commission agent of the Aga Khan and had visited Paris to discuss racing business with him; declared that he was a member of the Victoria Club, and painted a glowing picture of his shooting estate in Scotland. Needless to say, his brazen assertions were untrue.

Happil he was laid by the heels in the West-end before he had disposed of all his ill-gotten gains, and at Exeter Assizes, where he was sentenced to four years' penal servitude, he was exposed as a rogue with a long record of convictions.

NEMESIS ON DOORSTEP.

Alighting from a stylish motor-car which he had bought out of the proceeds of his latest swindle, a notorious international confidence trickster walked jauntily towards the entrance of his West-end flat. Nemesis, in the person of a Scotland Yard officer, however, was waiting on the doorstep, and he commenced a long and unanticipated journey which led to the dock at Exeter Assizes, and, ultimately, to a cell in one of His Majesty's penal establishments.

For four years, at all events, the public will be well rid of the undesirable company of John Bruce Bernard, 48, described as a commission agent, of Jermyn-street, Piccadilly.

With £3,000 obtained by false pretences from Mr. Samuel Gawith Bibby, a company director, of Wellington House, Buckingham-gate, the victim of his last exploit, Bernard had launched forth as a fashionable man-about-town, but justice's heavy hand descended upon him before he had dissipated all the money.

Bernard met Mr. Bibby at the end of February at the Imperial Hotel, Torquay, and the story of what happened was related to the Assize judge.

They got into conversation, had cocktails together, and exchanged recollections of the West Indies and people they had met, or Bernard said he knew.

"THE GOVERNOR."

Next the subject turned to racing, and Bernard represented that he knew a great deal about it, and was the commission agent of the Aga Khan, whom he called "the governor." Bernard added that he was closely in touch with the Aga Khan, and when His Highness's wife had a baby in Paris he went over to see him there, and they discussed future racing events together.

Bernard told Mr. Bibby that the Aga Khan was very perturbed because his favourite jockey, Beary, had accepted a retainer to ride for Mr. J. B. Joel.

Bernard went on to say that he was very well in with many of the leading men on the Turf, and had done the commissions for one now dead to whom he had sent as much as £3,000.

Producing a Racing Calendar with the remark, "This is my Bible," he explained that commission agents had to be registered in it. He also stated that he was a member of the Victoria Club, which was the chief sporting club in the country, had a rough shoot in Scotland, was interested in Burma Corporation shares, and, generally, gave the impression that he was a man of wealth and position.

Eventually Bernard told Mr. Bibby that he might be able to put him on a good thing when he got a wire from London.

Next day Bernard told Mr. Bibby that he could enable him to make £5,000 or £6,000 without any risk at all. Mr. Bibby was to back Alluvial for the Lincolnshire, the price then being 11 to 1, putting £3,000 on it and laying it off when the odds shortened.

"I am not suggesting that Alluvial will necessarily win," remarked Bernard, "but you are bound to win." Mr. Bibby told Bernard that he knew nothing about racing and could not lay the sum off.

Bernard offered to do this, remarking, "We, the Aga Khan's stable, have given permission to Beary to ride Alluvial. I shall not make any money out of it all but I shall have to charge you five per cent., because there will be three people working for me."

PARTED WITH CHEQUE.

Mr. Bibby, believing and trusting Bernard, gave him a cheque for £3,000, and next morning Bernard suddenly left the hotel. Later he wrote Mr. Bibby, giving his correct name and address, and enclosing an official receipt which represented the transaction as a bet.

Mr. Bibby a few days later communicated with the police, and Bernard was arrested by Det.-sergt. Thorpe, of Scotland Yard, as he was entering his flat in Jermyn-street.

It was found that he had never had any connecton with the Aga Khan, he had never been a member of the Victoria Club, and, far from being a man of position, he was an undischarged bankrupt with assets £1 13., and he had no banking account.

After reaching London he handed the cheque to Mrs. Hobbs, of Clarges-street, a friend, against whom, as Mr. G. D. Roberts, prosecuting counsel, explained in court, not the slightest reflection was made, and she paid it into her banking account. Soon afterwards he got from her money to buy a motor-car at a cost of £823, and to pay his shirtmaker £25.

A sum of £830 was left at the disposal of the Court.

It will be recalled, by the way, that Alluvial did not win the Lincolnshire.

HIS CRIMINAL HISTORY.

Bernard's history was revealed to the Court by Det.-sregt. Thorpe of Scotland Yard.

There were convictions at Bow-street and Marylebone, but in no case did the imprisonment exceed six months.

Once Bernard was charged at the Mansion House with stealing with £500 by a trick, but the case had to be withdrawn as the person victimised had gone back to South Africa. Numerous complaints had been received regarding Bernard's activities, but the people concerned refused to prosecute.

On one occasion, when he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, Bernard gave notice of appeal, and, being allowed bail, absconded. He was next heard of in California, where he was arrested, and, after being deported from Canada, he visited various Continental countries.

Landing at Southampton, he gave himself up on the charge in relation to which he had absconded three years previously. "He is well known to the Metropolitan Police as an international confidence trickster," the officer added.

Bernard disputed some convictions alleged against him in Australia, and the judge intimated that he would take no notice of them.

Mr. Francis Peregrine, who defended, reminded the judge that Bernard had been four months in custody awaiting trial.

With the observation that Bernard was evidently a determined criminal, and that confidence tricksters were among the worst pests of society, Mr. Justice of God dard passed sentence of four years' penal servitude.

MAGIC CELL MARVELS

The possibilities of the photo-electric cell seem endless. Doors glide open as a beam is broken, bells ring, and machines start operating. By pressing a button the cell shows how the telephone of the future will automatically answer, "Number engaged," or or "Number unobtainable," instead of making the usual "ringing tones."

The photo-electric cell is so sensitive to light that it can register 1,00,000 variations a second! It can discriminate between colours and can sort colours marbles sliding down a shute at the rate of ten a second.

Cities of the future will have hidden lights representing daylight which can be increased or diminished by a rheostat. When it becomes too dark to see in comfort, the street lights will come on automatically, and they will go out as soon as daylight is strong enough, the circuit being controlled by a photo-cell which "sees" the degree of light.

The most amazing development may be the virtual giving of eyes to the blind. It seems that each letter of ordinary print affects the cell differently and produces a different sound, so that by learning the sound each letter makes a blind person could read.

SPIRITUAL HEALING NOT FOR CLERGY

"Extremely Dangerous," Says Dean Inge

That the clergy should receive some sort of medical training to assist them in their work was the suggestion made by Dean Inge when distributing prizes at the London Hospital Medical College and Dental School in mail week.

"There is no one more convinced than I am," he declared "that we ought to have nothing to do with the claims sometimes made on behalf of priests or clergymen to exercise any supernatural powers.

"I think that all that business of so-called spiritual healing by laying on of hands of unction, or what not, is exceedingly dangerous and has been and is being exploited in the interests of superstition and unjustifiable claims."

It was because he was convinced of this danger and wished to see these superstitions discredited, that he would like to see some sort of medical training giving to the clergy—not a medical education that would cause them to usurp the proper functions of the doctor, but sufficient to enable them to realise the physical and psychical causes underlying certain cases underlying certain cases in which at first sight, moral difficulties seemed to be the trouble.

CO-OPERATION SUGGESTED.

Very many of the cases in which the clergy were consulted by people were connected with sex, and in that field of trouble especially it seemed to him that the clergy and the doctors might co-operate with great advantage to the patient.

"For myself," he added "I am a most unsatisfactory member of society from the point of view of the doctor for I have reached my 74th year without having had a single day's serious illness."

Commenting on the absence of women among the students Dean Inge recalled a visit to another medical function. "I thought the younger members of that gathering looked very charming" he remarked "and I wondered what disease I might simulate. Perhaps housemaid's knee might have met the case."

Dean Inge is shortly to resign his position as Dean of St. Paul's which he has held with so much distinction since 1911.

He is going to live in the neighbourhood of Oxford during his retirement, which is due to advancing years.

"MAD PRINCE OF EGYPT"

His Heir May Ons Day Claim Vast Fortune

A child, unborn and still merely a hope in the parents' hearts, may win one of the biggest fortunes in the world in land, cash, jewels and shares—the fortune of the "Mad Prince of Egypt, says the Istanbul correspondent of "The People."

With the utmost secrecy, Prince Seif Ed Din, brother-in-law of King Fuad of Egypt, has married Ulviye Hanem, beautiful thirty-three-years-old daughter of a Pasha.

Should the Prince have an heir, the law courts will be the scene of a fierce fight to regain his vast fortune, which was confiscated after his attempt to kill King Fuad some years ago.

Found to be insane, the Prince was then sent to a mental home in Ticehurst, Sussex, from which he escaped in 1925 with the aid of two Englishmen.

To-day the Prince is certified to be sufferng only from melancholia, and he has been advised that if there is a child of the marriage it will be possible for him to renew his claim for the recovery of his fortune.

The battle will be fought on behalf of the Prince's child.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF SUN IN 1940

Visible In South Africa And Will Last 4 Minutes

Astronomical expeditions from all parts of the globe are likely to visit South Africa in 1940 to view the total eclipse of the sun, which will be clearly visible along a belt of the Karroo.

Sir Frank Dyson, the former Astronomer Royal, in an interview with Reuter, stressed the great importance to astronomy of this eclipse. Sir Frank shares with an American astronomer the distinction of having seen six eclipses of the sun.

"The first eclipse of the sun I saw was in Portugal in 1900," said Sir Frank." In the following year I observed the one from the Island of Sumatra. In 1905 I saw the sun eclipsed when I was in Tunis in North Africa and other eclipses I have observed from Paris, Yorkshire and Maine (America)."

The eclipse in 1940 will last for four minutes, which for astronomical purposes, is a long period.

The eclipse will be most discernible at Bitterfontein in Namaqualand. (Bitterefontein which is near the rich diamond fields was the scene 18 months ago of the sensational unsolved £50,000 diamond robbery).

"The expeditions will have to arrive fully a month before the eclipse which is due on October 1, 1940. Many tons weight of instruments and equipment will have to be brought and erected at Bitterfontein, which will have quite a settled community of astronomers before the eclipse takes place. It is an event of tremendous importance."

An elderly man became somewhat worried about himself and went to see a doctor. The doctor listened and smiled.

"My dear sir," he said, "this little habit of talking to yourself isn't anything to worry about."

"Isn't it," said the patient, indignantly. "You don't know what a darned bore I am."

"Pleasure For People And Profit For State"

Jup-Tutored Manchukuo Fosters Gambling And Opium Habit

In its search for sources of revenue the government of Manchoukuo has discovered two valuable assets, assets which are very closely related to the fundamental character and taste of the Chinese populace. These revenue sources are opium and gambling and both of them are being fully exploited by Japan-tutored Manchuokuo, writes Mr. Jack Howard, the United Press correspondent, from Harbin.

Repeated denials emanated from Japanese and Manchuokuo sources that a state gambling or opium monopoly exists and yet it is possible to find many establishments throughout this city which openly cater to gamblers opium addicts or both. In such cases the places are known to officials and the gambling houses actually belong to a state monopoly. Opium dens are usually run by a private enterprise with the sanction of the local officials.

Less than a block from Kitaiskaya Street, the main thoroughfare of this city, is located one of the bussiest and most pretentious dens dealing in opium. An elaborate display of varicolor electric lights festooned about the face of building speaks for security in the face of the law. Now that summer is here, the door is wide open and in yards from the site the unmistakable odor of opium floats mingling with more recognizable but pleasant smells for which Harbin is famous.

This establishment is typical of many which have opened here recently. These dens pay no tax to the state and theoretically are not recognized as being in existence. Hence it is most easy for an official to deny that such places exist. The sole prerequisite which insures protection from and by the police is that all opium used in these dens be purchased from the state monopoly and that no gambling or prostitution be tolerated upon the premises. A proprietor securing a license guarantee to abide by these regulations knowing full well that the last two are easily evaded as long as he continues to buy a large quantity of the drug from Manchoukuo.

Gambling houses, as a rule, are not run as openly as are the opium dens Manchoukuo has denied that a state gambling monopoly exists and therefore it must continue to uphold this statement. The Goddess of Chance can be found lurking in many tucked-away buildings here in Harbin doing a thriving business which is daily swelling the governmental coffers in Hsinking. The majority of these places are called shooting galleries and Japanese and Manchoukuo officials are thus speaking correctly when they state that no gambling houses are tolerated in Manchoukuo.

In these "shooting galleries" which are licensed by the government most every type of gyambling game in favour among Chinese is to be found with tan tan and lotter game the most popular. Police make no attempt to suppress or limit the activities and the large profits ensuing from the one-sided nature of the operations benefit the new government.

Anyone may sell opium who secures a certificate to purchase the drug from the government monopoly and anyone may operate gambling house who secures a license to do the same. It is estimated that there are now over 500 opium dens throughout this city, the majority being found within the confines of the Chinese city. An equally large number of gambling house is to be found here. Before the establishment of Manchoukuo when Manchuria was still controlled by the Chinese, no opium smoking was tolerated and raids on dens were systematically carried out, guilty persons being subjected to heavy fines. Similar was the attitude taken towards gambling houses.

Now, under the regime which is uplifting Manchoukuo and bringing benefits and prosperity to the land the government not only sanctions but fosters use of drugs and the practice of gambling.

PLACE YOUR **LIFE** BUSINESS with the

NEW INDIA

Securing For Your Clients

(1) LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
(2) MOST LIBERAL POLICY CONDITIONS and
(3) UNIMPEACHABLE SECURITY,

and for yourself

AN AGENCY WITH DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE COMPANY ON ATTRACTIVE TERMS

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Good Health means Happiness

Dr. De JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

GODREJ'S

SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP but do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!!

Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—

'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

SOLE AGENTS:

NADIRSHAW, PRINTER & CO.,

121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. Y. MARKET DECLINED ON LIQUIDATION

Moderate Rainfall In Drought Sections

PROCESSING TAX OFFSETS EFFECT OF ACREAGE REDUCTION

Reactionary Feeling Around 12 Cent Level

Bombay, July 17.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market early advanced on speculative buying but reacted later on rain in drought sections. The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 11 points on general speculative buying influenced by announcement regarding the success of the acreage reduction campaign but the Processing Tax checked the rise. Later on prices declined on increased long liquidation influenced by reports of moderate rains in Texas where drought was doing serious damage. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day by net Cotton prices declined 20 points at 11-40c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 18 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 11-40c.

Liverpool cotton prices opened at a rise of 5 points. There was moderate buying which met by selling orders on limits. Prices declined during morning on London selling but reacted on trade calling and week-end short covering. The announcement made by Mr. Wallace was construed bearish. The market closed steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 12 points at 6-45d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. Egyptan Cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 8 points.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Trading was active on the New York Cotton Exchange and general buying developed on the weakness of the Dollar, the strength of other markets and the predicted other markets and the predicted success of the acreage curtailment which had overshadowed the large Government Acre figures. The heavy realising which developed when prices reached 12 cents for December was absorbed on comparatively moderate reactions by broadening demand, seemingly of a speculative nature. Many old longs have lightened their commitments probably awaiting official information regarding the success of the acreage campaign, which ceased at midnight on Wednesday with a view to formulate crop ideas. The advance brought out freer spot offerings, while rumours were current that Russian interests have completed negotiations for the purchase of about 80,000 bales and were asking for additional offers. Meanwhile bullish views of ultimate values are much in evdence but sentiment of a more reactionary character was noted above the twelve Cent level.

SMALLER WORLD SUPPLY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co:—Some showers in Texas caused realising but as stated in the above cable the drought is still unrelieved. With the drought in the West pronounced to be the most severe on record the yield based on past records has varied from 127 lbs. to 157 lbs. per acre and the present indications point to a crop of under 9 million bales. According to Hester's figures at the end of July last year the consumption was 13,331,000 bales and carry-over 13,499,000 bales including linters.

The production for 1932|1933 was 13,002,000 bales and consumption at end of this season is expected to be around 13 3|4 million bales, thereby leaving about 12 3|4 million bales of lint cotton.

Should the present crop turn out say at a maximum of 9 million bales the total available supply next season will be around 21 3|4 million bales aganst 26 million last season, apart from the fact that the world's production of all growths last season was 2 2 1|4 million bales less and total supply about 3 1|2 million bales smaller.

During the last two seasons American cotton was sold as low as 5 1|2 cents. with cross-rate at about 3.25dols. but to-day with the cross-rate at almost its normal parity about 3 cents. per lb. should be allowed for the depreciation of the dollar and actually on an export price from America the present price of 11 1|2 cents. represents an advance of only about 3 cents. per lb. on a probable total supply of 21 3|4 million bales, and a possibility of consumption reaching 14 1|2 to 15 million bales. Regarding the processing tax our Liverpool friends state it is not likely to have bearish effect and the recent example of wheat is interesting to note. On 19th June the Government declared a processing tax on wheat of 30 cents. per bushel. Chicago prices at that time were around 80 cents. per bushel whilst to-day they are around 115 cents. per bushel.

PRIVTTE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 11.70 +11 (10-0 a.m.) lowest 11.55—13 (12 noon).

N. Y. December highest 12-00 (opening) lowest 11 76 (11-58 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Profit taking. Local selling on rains south-west and forecast showers over week-end.

New York:—Believe Government too definitely committed to recovery programme to justify and apprehension this stage.

New York:—Acreage report about discounted. Some liquidation on scattered rains Texas and forecast showers. Market has good tone. Continue hold favourable opinion.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their New York friends cabled on 15th instant:—

"Abnormal temperatures large area Texas damaging all crops. Should showers come with burning temperatures, would cause tremendous shedding. Expect small crop.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled on 15th instant as under.—

11-08 a. m.:—Scattered long liquidation, but continuous in Saturday market.

12-12 p. m.:—Officially announced over 9,000.000 acres reduction implying 3.500.000 bales will be destroyed. Also processing tax of 4.2 cents. Increased cost of production offsetting sentimental effect of reduction in acreage.

12-31 p. m:—During midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall Texas. Slightly cooler.

6-48 p. m.:—New York declined on long liquidation.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have recived the following cables as under:—

Liverpool: — Official acreage plan successful, indicating about 3½ million bales reduction; expect wide fluctuations, higher ultimately.

Secretary Wallace announced after market closed—more than 9 million acres leased indicating around 3,500.000 bales reduction To-day's report on American consumption for June 6,96,000 largest on record.

Have no conidence in acreage reduction; any how appears certain that 9,000.000 will not result in 3½ millions less cotton. Whole position so complex that considered opinion impossible; however obvious that everything will be done encourage bullish psychology and time year favourable for bullish propaganda.

New York:—Disposition secure profit stimulated by showers in some sections South-west; are not inclined to change our opinion.

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York. July 15.

Spot Silver	39 5/8c
July	40.25

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, July 17.

Wheat Spot	5/7/0
Wheat May	5/9/0
Wheat January	5/12/0
Linseed Sept.	7/1/9
Linseed May	7/6/6

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York. July 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

DDOLLARS.

Amer. Power and Light Com.	18
Amer. Power & Light Pfd 3 dol.	
Amer. Power & Light 5 pc P.A	35
Amer. Forn Power Com.	18
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	55
Amer. Forn Power 7 pc P.	35
Electric Bond Common	38
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	54
Consolidated Gas	61-1/2
Columbia Gas	26-1/2
United Power & Light A.	8
North American	34
United Corpn.	13-1/4
American Super Power	7
American Tel. & Tel.	130
Western Union Telg.	71
Radio Corp.	11-1/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	54-1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	126
Pennsylyania R. R.	39
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	34
Erie R. R.	9
International Carriers	16
Glidden	6
Bush Terminal	49-1/8
Woolworth	44-7/8
Commercial Solvents	64-1/8
United State Steel Co.	46
Bethelehem Steel	34
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	39
American Smelting	19-3/4
Int. Nickel Common	43-1/4
International Harvestor	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	24-1/4
Kennecott Copper	39
Cerro de Pasco Copper	
Briggs Mfg.	32-3/4
General Motors	7-3/8
Packard Motor	29
General Electric	43
Goodyear Tyrt	44
United Aircraft	4
Curtiss Wright	24-1/4
National Dairy	39-1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	17-1/4
Philips Petroleum	8
St. Regis Paper	17-1/4
American Radiator	38-1/4
National City Bank	335
Guaranty Trust	510
Sun Life of Canada	36-1/2
Chrysler	15-1/2
American Ice Co.	8
Int. Paper & Power Asso. A. C.	

Market leaders irregular; specialities United Aircraft Commercial Solvents. Rubber shares stimulated by June consumption. Car loadings for the week 8th July, 500000 i.e. 39000 above preceding week.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 17.

Khandesh	23	bales
Central India	248	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	6	,,
Central Provinces	220	,,
Dhollera	301	,,
Rajputana	151	,,
Sind-Punjab	399	,,
Compta-Dharwar	549	,,
Western-Northerns	1,159	,,
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	500	,,
Egyptians	3	,,
Total Cotton	3,559	,,
Wheat	2,063	cwts.
Linseed	11.434	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustard-seeds	97	,,
Gingellyseed	101	,,
Poppyseed	366	,,
Groundnuts	8,801	,,
Castorseed	7,597	,,
Rice	57,213	,,
Myrabollams	1,227	,,
Cottonseed	827	,,
Mowraseed	99	,,
Gram	1,371	,,
Joowar	1,057	,,
Bajree	58	,,
Coal	1,189	tons.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM. RATES.

Bombay, July 17.

Extra				
Spr-ane				
Sup.	.....	.....		
Fine				
F. G.				
Good				
M G Bengal, U P	173	174	170	166
M G Punjab	174	171	168	165
M G Rajputana	175	172	169	166
M G Oomra				
No. 3	211	209	207	204
M G Oomra				
No. 1	218	216	214	211
M G Oomra				
No. 2	214	212	210	207
M G Broach No. 2	221	219	217	215
M G Punjab-Amc.	239	228	226	224
M G Surat	268	266	264	262
M G Rajpipla	268	266	264	262
M G Navsari	275	273	271	269

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences.

New York. Liverpool:—October 85 Jany. 65 March 65.

Bombay. Liverpool:—Broach J/Aug 1933 (215)—Liverpool July 6.15 Rs. 52-1/4 at Excrange 1/6.

Bombay. Liverpool:—Broach A/May 1934 235—Liverpool May 1934 6.33 Rs. 40-3/4 Exchange 1/6.

Bombay, New York:—Broach A/May (235)—New York May (12.13) Rs. 47 at 4.78-1/8 Cross Rate.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 17.

B. C. RATE—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING.—
T. T. & D. D. 1|6 1|32.
T. T. 1|6 1|32 Oct.
T. T. 1|6 Nov.|Dec.
LONDON BANKS BUYING.—
T. T. 1|6 3|32.
D. D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 July|Sept.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE.—
T T 281-3|4 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING.—
T T 279-3|4 nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING.—
T T 276 1|4 nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING.—
D D 638.
PARIS BANKS BUYING.—
D D 648.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING—
D D 61 3|4.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1-2 nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING.—
60 Days 81 Nominal.
HONGKONG BANKS SELLING.—
D D 97-1-2.
SHANGHAI BANKS SELLING.—
D D 87 3|4.
SINGAPORE BANKS SELLING.—
D. D. 155 3|4.
JAVA BANKS SELLING.—
D D 62-1-8.
BERLIN BANKS SELLING.—
D D 104.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.78 15th instant.
Shanghai|London 1|3 9|16 17th instant.
Japan|London 1|2 31|32 17th instant.
London|Paris 85.25 15th inst.
London|Belgium 23.90 15th inst.
London|Switzerland 17.24 15th instant.
London|Italy 63.06 15th instant.
London|Berlin 13.27 15th ins.
London|Holland 8.26 15th inst.
London|Stockholm 19.28 15th instant.
London|New York 4.76 1|2 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-4-2 14th instant; £6-4-3 15th instant.

Silser London Ready 18 11|16 14th instant; 18 11|16 15th inst.

Silver London Ready 18 11|16 14th instant; 18 13|16 15th inst.

Silver New York Ready 40 1|4 14th instant; 40 1|4 15th instant.

London Discounts 3 Mos 9|16 per cent 14th instant; 9|16 per cent 15th instant.

London Discounts 6 Mos 3|4 p.c. 14th instant; 3|4 per cent 15th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1.2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money—Call 1 p.c.
3 Mos 1 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone—Easy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. July 17.

Bengal Superfine	175
Bengal Fine	170
Bengal F G	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170
Sindh-Punjab F G	165
Wardha-Hingt Fine	214
Nagpur Savner	214
Yeotmal Fine	207
Arvi Fine	209
Ellichpur Fine	207
Amraoti-Berar Fine	206
Khamgaon Fine	206
Mulkhapur Fine	199
Khandesh Fine	197
Muthia F G	192
Jalna/Sallu F G	199
Burwah Sanavad F G	206
Ujjain/Shujalpur F G	208
Broach F G	215
Punjab/American	220
Punjab/American mix	210
Cambodia	277
Miraj/Sangli	207
Compta Good	217
Bagalkot	207
Jinja	
Busoga	334
Kampala	345

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 17.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date		
15-7-33	8811000	9973000
Receipts, Yesterday		
15/7/33	13000	3000
Exports to date		
15/7/33	8186000	8618000
Stock at Ports		
14/7/33 ...	3262000	3493000
Stock at Interior Towns		
14/7/33	1283000	1388000
Stock at Liverpool		
14/7/33	796000	758000
Visible Supply		
14/7/33	6795000	6814000
Quantity in Sight		
14/7/33	13717000	14647000
Quantity out of sight		
14/733	13717000	13022000

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, July 15.

July	1-12 7/8
Sept.	1.5 1/8
December	1.13

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 17.

In sympathy with a decline of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 235/ for Broach A/M. delivery. There was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 234/4. At this level short covering was in evidence and prices after improving to Rs. 235/4 ruled quiet at Rs. 234/12 with a small turnover of business.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 5 points but opened easy at a loss of 9 points. Reports of rain in Texas induced further liquidation and prices declined 14 points as compared with Saturday's close. The local ruled easy and Broach A.M. declined to Rs. 232|12. Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate was quoted at 4.79 after opening at 4.77. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	213	4	0
Broach A|M.	233	4	0
Oomra July	202	4	0
Oomra D|J.	205	4	0
Bengal July	165	8	0
Bengal D|J.	173	0	0

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 17.

Ready Java	14	14	6
Per "Nawab"	5	2	6
Per "Begum"	5	1	6
June Shipment	5	1	6
July Shipment	5	1	3
Aug. Shipment	5	2	3
Sept. Shipment	5	2	3
African Ready	14	5	0

Tone.—Quiet.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 17.

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	1,900	14,100
Bengal July	200	4,900
Oomra July	500	2,300

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, July 16

The local silver market ruled quiet but steady to-day and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Gold market was quiet with a limited business.

Ready Silver	57-5-0
Shravan	57-7-0
Bhadarva	57-13-0
Ready Gold	30-14-0
Shravan	30/14/3
Bhadarva	30/14/6
Soverelgns	19/13/6

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 15.

July	68 3|4d.
October	71 1|2d.
December	73 3|4d.
March	75 3|4d.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15.

Broach July/A. Opening 216 3/4 Highest 216 3/4 Lowest 214 1/2 Closing 215

Broach A/May Opening 236 Highest 236 3/4 Lowest 234 1/2 Closing 234 3/4

Oomra July Opening 205 3/4 Highest 205 3/4 Lowest 204 1/4 Closing 204 1/4

Oomra D/J. Opening 207 3/4 Highest 207 3/4 Lowest 206 1/2 Closing 206 1/2

Bengal July Opening 169 Highest 169 Lowest 166 1/2 Closing 166 1/2

Bengal D/J. Opening 175 Highest 175 Lowest 173 1/2 Closing 173 1/2

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

Bombay, July 17.

	Rs.		
3 1/2 p c G P N Sett.	84	4	0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N cash	84	5	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Sett.	97	14	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	97	15	0
5 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	0	0
5 p c 1945/55 Cash	113	1	0

TAXFREES.

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	112	0	0
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore		109-8	
6 1/2 p c 1935 BDL		107-12	

TAXABLES.

Rs.

3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	94	2	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash		102-2	
4 p.c. 1943 Cash		101-8	
4 1/4 1934 Cash		102-5	
4 1/2 p c 1955/60 Cash		103-8	
5 p.c. 1939/44 Cash		106-6	
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash		106-10	
5 p c 1935 Cash		104-8	
5 1/2 1938/40 Cash		107-12	
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T B		107-12	

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

Rs.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	92-8
4 p c M. Deb. 1074	91-8
5 p c M. Deb. 1959	104-8
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115-0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1037	107-8

3 per cent G P Notes opened at Rs. 83-9, improved to Rs. 83-11-6, dropped to Rs. 83-10 to improve to Rs. 84-4 tendency very firm.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Firm Opening Followed By Liquidation

Steel Shares Quiet

Bombay, July 17.

The Share Bazar opened firm with a further rise in Tata Power, Andhra and Hydro Shares. At the advance there was marked absence of liquidation and prices declined about Rs. 7/8 from the opening level. Tata Steel Shares were also firm at the opening with ordinary at Rs. 56 but later on declined to Rs. 55/6. Mill Shares were quiet at a decline of about Rs. 2/8. Cement shares ruled very steady. There was increased buying to-day in Government Securities. As pointed out before now professional operators are taking in keen interest in Securities.

Later on the market rallied on short covering influenced by some rumours regarding the political situation. Tata Steel shares remained quiet owing to expectation of a small dividend. The undertone of the market was good and firm t one in Securities had a good effect. However, cotton prices look like weakening and there seems to be no justification for any marked improvement in mill shares.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 17.

Bombay Dyeing 803.2,7.3,6.
Century 248,47,48,
Central India 336,36,
Colaba 97.
Crescent 70.
Fazulbhoy 370,74.71,72.
Kohinoor 170,71,70.
New Great 186,89,88.
Pearl 237,40.38,
Simplex 91.
Swadeshi 277,78.
Bundi 25-2.
I. Cement 278,83.80.81,80.
T. Steel Del. 223,25.23,21-14.22.
T. Steel Ord. 55-14,56-2,55-4,8.
B. Steam 285,87,86.
B. Burma 388,401,397,98.
Tata Hydro 158-2.57-13.
Andhra 1437,46,45,45,42.
Tram. Ordy. 139-6,139-1.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, July 17.

Ahmedabad Advance	341/4
Bombay Dyeing	806/4
Century	248/2
Central India	336/14
Colaba Land	98/2
Crescent	68/12
Dawn	448/12
E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Ebrahim Pabaney	136/4
Finlay	110
Fazulbhoy	376/4
Gokak	124/6
Hindustan	1890
Indian Mfg.	1725-0
Indore Bleaching	...
Indore Malwa	368/12
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	78-12
Kohinoor	170/10
Lakshmi	870
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	102-8
New Great	188/12
Pearl	239/6
Sholapur	3300-0
Sassoon Silk	44
Swan	79-10
Simplex	92/8
Swadeshi	278/12
Tata Mills	30/4
Vishnu Mills	1612/8

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	104/12
Baroda Bank	89
Bombay Provincial	51
Central Bank	23/2
Imperial F.P.	1190
Imperial P.P.	297/8
Union Bank	4-6

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	151/4
Andhra Valley ordy	1442/6
Bombay Tram ordy	139/11
Broach Electric	10-8
Karachi Electrtc	185-0
Surat Electric	167/8
Suburban Electric	127/8
Tata Hydro ordy	158|12
Tata Power ordy	1091/4

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	25/2
Gwallor Cement	67-8
Indian Cement	281/14
Katni Cement Def.	291/4
Katni Cement Def.	1072/8
Okha Cement	120
Punjab Cement Ordy	15/3
Shahabad Cement	279/6
Shivrajpore	18/8
United Cements	55-8

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Andhra Valley Pref.	1215-0
Bombay Steam Pref.	262-8
Bombay Tram Pref.	74/4
Central India Pref	500
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref.	131-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	14
Tata Hydro Pref.	121-14
Tata I and S. 1st Pref.	157/8
Tata 2nd Pref.	88/12
Tata Power Pref.	1260
Vishnu Pref.	632-8

DEBENTURES.

6 p c Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel. Deb.	56/4
7 p c Sholapur Deb.	96-10
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb.	108/4

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	793-12
Amritsar Patti Old	112-0
Central Provinces	79-12
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Gunzerat	58-0
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	81-8
Mandra Bhon	75-0
Mymensingh Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-0
Sialkot Narowal	92-0
Sind Light	50-10
Tapty Valley	710-0
Upper Sind Light	85-0

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	180-0
Br Burma Petrol n	3-1-0
Bombay Burma Old	399/6
Bombay Burma New	133/12
Bombay Steamer	286/14
Bombay Telephone	86/8
Belapur Sugar	195
Indian Radio or	437/8
Indian Radio Def.	442/8
Indian Mercantile	42/8
McKenzizes	61-4
New Indian Assurance	25/4
Jupiter Insurance	11-2
Orientael Insurance	2925
Vulcan Insurance	81
Port Canning	652-8
Scindia Steam	12/6
Tata Construction	63
Tata I and S ordy	55/10
Tata Def.	221/14
Tata Oil z z z z	22/2

The Warm Turns

Copy of letter actually received by a New York bank from a business man whom they had repeatedly called for additional margin on his loan:

Gentlemen: I wish to inform you that the present shattered condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to send you my ocheque in response to your request. My present financial condition is due to the effect of the federal laws, state laws, county laws, incorporation laws, by-laws, brothers-in-law and outlaws, that have been foisted upon an unsuspecting public Through these various laws. I have been held down, held up. stt up, walked on, flattened, squeezed and broke until I do not know what I am, where I am, or why I am. ffl

+These laws compel me to pay a merchant tax, capital tax, excise tax, incorporation tax, property tax, auto tax, gas tax, light tax, water tax, cigar tax, school tax, liquor ax, syntax and carpet tax, and when I am dead they look for inheritance tax.

In addition to these laws, I am requested and required to contribute to every society and organization that the inventive mind of man can invent and organize: to the Societyy of St. John the Baptist, the Women's Relief, Navy League, Children's Home, Policemen's Benefit, Dorcas Society, Y.M.C.A., and the Gold Diggers Home; also to every hospital and charitable institution in town—the Red Cross, Black Cross, White Cross, Purple Cross, Flaming Cross and Double Cross.

The Government has so governed my business hat I do not know who owns it. I am suspected, expected, inspected and disrespected; examined, re-examined, informed, required, commanded and compelled, until all I know is that I am supposed to provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known and unknown deed, desire or hope of the human race, and because I refuse to donate to all and then go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away I am ousted, cussed, and disrobed, until I am just about ruined.

The only reason I am clinging to life at all is to see what the blazes is coming next.

"Mummy, how do horses manage to climb trees?"

"They don't, dear."

"Well, I heard you say Aunt Jane was always finding mares' nests!"

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1069

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1933

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J2

VICEROY REFUSES INTERVIEW TO MAHATMA

No Discussions Unless Civil Disobedience Withdrawn

Government Will Not Compromise In Any Circumstances

SIMLA, July 17.

It is understood that the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has replied to Mahatma Gandhi late last night, regretting his inability to grant an interview.—A. P.

INTERVIEW WOULD BE TO NO PURPOSE

SIMLA, July 17.

The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy has replied to Mahatma Gandhi as follows:—

"In reply to your telegram asking for an interview His Excellency has directed me to say that if the circumstances were different, he would gladly have seen you, but it would seem that you are opposed to the withdrawing of the civil disobedience except on conditions and that the interview which you seek with His Excellency would be for the purpose of initiating negotiations with the Government.

It also appears to have been decided that unless the Congress reach a settlement with Government as a result of such a discussion, civil disobedience will be resumed on August 1st. It is hardly necessary to remind you that the position of the Government is that civil disobedience is wholly unconstitutional, and that there can be no compromise with it, and that the Government cannot enter into any negotiations for its withdrawal.

On April 29, 1932 the Secretary of State stated in the House of Commons that there would be no question of bargaining with the Congress as a condition of its co-operation. The same position has been consistently maintained by the Government in numerous statements. If the Congress desires to resume its position as a constitutional party and to put an end to the movement, which has brought grave injury and suffering to the country, the way is open to it as it always has been.

It is within the power of the Congress to restore peace by withdrawing on its own initiative the civil disobedience movement. As however the Congress is unwilling to take that action, the interview with His Excellency would be to no purpose."

DOOR NOT CLOSED FINALLY ON NEGOTIATIONS

POONA, July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi received a lengthy telegram at 8-30 a.m. this morning from the Viceroy in reply to his telegram requesting an interview.

While the strictest secrecy is being maintained regarding the contents of the telegram, it is understood that the reply does not finally close the door on negotiations.

It seems to ask whether in view of the speeches advocating the continuance of Civil Disobedience made at the Conference, and the decision of the Conference to continue Civil Disobedience if a settlement is not possible, any useful purpose would be served by an interview of the kind sought.

Although Gandhiji is observing silence he has summoned all the Congress leaders to meet him at 10|30 to discuss what should be done next.

According to well-informed circles it is quite probable that Mahatma Gandhi will send another telegram to the Viceroy explaining the exact situation.—A. P.

POSITION AT PARNAKUTI

POONA, July 17.

"While the Viceroy's reply amounts to a refusal to grant an interview which Mahatma Gandhi sought, the door is not closed on negotiations as far as we are concerned", declarerd a prominent Congressman on emerging from Parnakuti after three hours deliberations. He added that they had just completed drafting a reply to the Viceroy which would be despatched shortly.

The reply, it is understood, explains the exact situation and reiterates the request for an interview.—A. P.

REQUEST TO BE REITERATED

Prominent Leaders Meet In Conference

POONA, July 17.

Further enquiries regarding the Viceroy's reply show that while Congress circles take it to mean a practical refusal, Mahatma Gandhi will send another telegram to the Viceroy almost immediately, reiterating the request for an interview, and probably answering the points raised in the Viceroy's reply.

At the time of wiring prominent leaders are in conference with Mahatma Gandhi who, however, is still observing silence.—A.P.

REPLY BEING SENT AT NOON

Pressmen Refused Interview

POONA, July 17.

Following the receipt of the Viceroy's reply there is considerable stir in Parnakuti. Telephone calls were immediately put through to the leaders now in Poona, and before 11 a.m. they were closeted with Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya being among the early arrivals. Though Gandhiji is still observing silence, it is expected that he will be sending his reply to the Viceroy before noon to-day.

In reply to the request made by pressmen for an interview with Mahatma Gandhi, following reply was sent by Mr. Mahadeva Desai:-

"A reply has been received from Simla. Mahatma Gandhi is sending a further telegram immediately. Meanwhile he would request the press not to make any speculation, or press him for an interview"—A.P.

HISTORY OF MOVEMENT

Once again Lord Willingdon has refused to grant an interview to Gandhiji and, as resolved by the Poona Conference, once again mass civil disobedience may restart in this country from August 1.

It will be remembered that after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact Gandhiji went to London and attended the Second Round Table Conference, as the sole delegate of the Indian National Congress. Even while he was in London the Government of India had issued repressive Ordinances regarding

LORD WILLINGDON

Bengal and United Provinces. While he was on his way to India several Pathan "agitators" on the Frontier lost their lives as a result of firing the British Military and there was great indignation all over the country. As soon as Gandhiji landed in Bombay, he sent a wire to the Viceroy requesting him for an unconditional interview to discuss the Bengal, Frontier and United Provinces questions. Lord Willingdon, who was then at Calcutta, refused to grant interview and the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which was then in sessions at Bombay, decided once again to start Civil Disobedience.

ARREST OF GANDHIJI.

Mahatma Gandhi was arrested on January 5 and before the end of the month most of the Congress leaders all over India were behind prison bars. Special ordinances were passed by the Viceroy and before February 1, several thousands of Congressmen and women were clapped in. The Press Ordinances were issued and the freedom of the Press were curtailed, but the Civil Disobedience Movement continued, though not on such a large scale as in 1930. Two Sessions of the Congress were held one at Delhi and the other at Calcutta, in defiance of official bans.

FAST UNTO DEATH

While the fight was in progress the Premier's Communal Award was published in which the so-called untouchables had been given separate electorates. Gandhiji, who from behind the prison bars had anticipated this move from the Premier, had been in correspondence with the British Government and consistant with his views expressed while in England that he would rather perish than allow separate electorates for the "Untouchables", he undertook a "a fast unto death" unless the Award was changed. There was great agitation all over the country, and a Conference of different Hindu leaders including the leaders of the "Untouchables", met in Bombay as well as in Poona and arrived at a agreed settlement. This was conveyed to Gandhiji and the Premier and within two days after the agreement, the Premier changed the Award.

SECOND FAST.

Since then Gandhiji carried on anti-untouchability propaganda from within the jail. Early in May once again Gandhiji announced a fast for 21 days for the purification of "self and associates." He began his fast on May 8, in the afternoon and was released at night. Immediately after release Gandhiji issued a very lengthy statement reiterating his faith in Civil Disobedience and deploring the secret methods used by the workers in carrying on the movement. He recommended to the Acting President of the Congress, Mr. Aney to suspend the movement for six weeks.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REFUSAL.

In his statement Gandhiji also requested the Government to take advantage of the suspension and withdraw all the Ordinances, release all political Prisoners and said that he was anxious to take up the thread of co-operation that had been abruptly broken in January last.

The next day the Government of India issued a communique in which it stated "a mere temporary suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement intended to lead upto negotiations with Congress leaders in no way fulfils the conditions which would satisfy the Government of India that in fact the Civil Disobedience Movement has been abandoned. There is no intention of negotiating with the Congress for a withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience movement or of releasing leaders of that movement with a view to arrive at any settlement with them in regard to these unlawful activities."

On the other side Congress leaders and workers who had returned from jail were dissolusioned at the way the movement was being conducted and there was a wide-spread feeling that the Civil Disobedience Movement had reached its lowest ebb and that the forces of the Congress had been paralysed. Those people who were disillusioned suggested that the movement should be called off irrespective of the Government stand and that the Congress forces should be reorganised.

POONA CONFERENCE.

Gandhiji came out of the fast with flying colours, but as he was still very weak and not fit to discuss politics, the suspension period was extended for a further six weeks till Aug. 1. In the meanwhile many leaders and workers, who went to Poona met Mr. Aney and other associates of Gandhiji and expressed their views regarding the continuance of the movement, most of them stressing the point that it should be withdrawn irrespective of the Government stand.

At the suggestion of Gandhiji Mr. Aney called a conference of the Congress leaders who were then outside the jails, to decide on the course of action that Congress should take after the suspension period expired. The Conference met at Poona on July 12, 13 and 14th. Most of the speakers stressed the necessity of withdrawing the movement.

On July 14 Gandhiji made a stirring speech for about 80 minutes. Those who were present inside the Conference say that they had never heard Gandhiji make such an emotional speech any time before. He, it appears, apologised four times for being emotional. He told them it is reported, that withdrawal of the movement without settlement would be suicidal for the Congress. Another most effective speech was made by Pandit Malaviya. Finally, the Conference adopted a resolution authorising Gandhiji to seek an interview with the Viceroy. Gandhiji wired to the Viceroy the same night as follows.

"Will His Excellency grant me an interview with a view to exploring possibilities of peace. Kindly wire."

It is in reply to this wire that the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has now communicated his Excellency's decision declining to meet Gandhiji.

MYSTERIOUS LOSS OF RS. 5,000

Retired Railway Clerk Robbed While Asleep

(By Mail).

LAHORE, July 15.

Mysterious loss of Rs. 5,000 has been reported to the police by Babu Baij Nath of old Anarkali, Lahore, who was a head clerk in the North-Western Railway Headquarters Office at Lahore. It is stated that he received on the eve of his retirement the sum of Rs. 13,000, being his gratuity and bonus. Out of this amount Rs. 5,000 in notes of Rs. 1,000 each were on his person when he slept on the floor of his house, but he found them missing early in the morning.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 for information leading to recovery of the lost notes has been announced by Mr. Baij Nath.—A. P.

HOUSE RAID GALORE IN MYMENSINGH

30 Hindu Youths Arrested: Swords And Axe Seized

MYMENSINGH, July 17.

The police simultaneously raided 30 houses in different parts of the town and effected the arrests of 30 Hindu youths, two of whom are graduates. In one of the houses three swords and a ramdao, (a kind of axe) said to be the property of Shivaji Utsava Samity were seized.—A. P.

BUILDINGS COLLAPSE DUE TO HEAVY RAIN

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Heavy rains yesterday were responsible for the collapse of portions of two buildings in different parts of the city, but there were no casualties.—A. P.

SWAMI HRIDAYBON'S VISIT TO LONDON

Discusses Activities Of Indian Missions With Archbishop

LONDON, July 16.

Swami Hridaybon who since his arrival has been interviewing prominent persons, saw the Archbishop Canterbury yesterday to whom he gave an account of the activities of missions in India, and the object of his visit to England. The swami is arranging a series of small group lectures, but his main activity will not commence until late in the autumn when he lectures under the auspices of the India Theosophical Society.

He has also been invited to speak at a number of universities.—Reuter.

"Marry for amusement, marry for diversion, marry for anger or revenge, marry as an experiment, marry because of a great passion or a real love, but never under any circumstances marry for friendship." That is the opinion of Mme. Colette, the French authoress, whose books on love in all its aspects have a world-wide sale.

BOMBAY BROKER'S DEATH MYSTERY

Theory Of Murder Discounted: Fresh Evidence Points To Cleverly Planned Suicide

Indsiputable facts and evidence collected by the police in regard to the mystery surrounding the death of Shankarlal Himatlal (35) a cotton broker, who disappeared from his "pedhi" on Saturday morning, and whose body was found at Chowpaty the next evening, go to disprove the theory of murder.

From the fresh evidence now at the disposal of the police, it would appear that Himatlal committed suicide and that it was a premeditated and cleverly planned affair. It naturally follows from this that the letter addressed to him by a gang of alleged kidnappers demanding a ransom is faked.

RIDICULOUS.

At any rate the ingenious suggestion made by a contemporary that Himatlal died of strangulation is shown to be ridiculous by the report of the post-mortem examination held by Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, on Monday morning.

The Police Surgeon, it would appear, has certified that death was due to asphyxiation by drowning, and that there was no evidence of strangulation whatever. The deceased, it is stated wore a tight fitting necklace of beads round his neck which when removed by the police after the body was recovered, left the so-called "blue circle" round the neck. This seemed to have fired the imagination of the crime reporter of a contemporary to invent the story of strangulation.

SUICIDE THEORY.

Inquiries made by a "Chronicle" reporter reveal that just before Himatlal left his "pedhi" on Saturday morning he instructed his cook that he was not to be expected for his meals. Together with this the deceased seemed to have taken the precaution of meeting a friend of his named Ratilal to whom he handed the key of the safe of the "pedhi" with the request that the key should be handed to his Mehta (clerk). This action is considered to be very unusual with Himatlal, as he always carried the key himself, and incidentally gves rise to the theory of suicide. Himatlal is also said to have given instruction that his "Mehta" should cancel an appointment which he had with the Income-tax authorities.

The receipt of the letter from his alleged kidnappers is not above suspicion. Although Himatlal disappeared on Saturday morning, the letter was actually received addressed to the deceased himself at about 5-30 that evening. The letter is written in a fine Gujerati hand and appears to have been posted from Dadar at about 1 p.m. that afternoon. It is argued that if the kidnappers intended to extort a ransom, it should have been addressed to some relative or at least the "Mehta" of the deceased. But actually it was addressed to the deceased.

It would further appear that the deceased a day previously had talked to some of his neighbours that he was accosted by "mavalies" at a urinal at Bhuleshwar who threatened to kidnap him if he did not pay a ransom of Rs. the kidnappers is signed by the 5,000. The fact that the letter of identical words "mavalies" is held to be suspicious circumstance.

Another circumstance which supports the theory of suicide were equal with five matches in is that when the body of Himatlal was found at Chowpaty there were no clothes of any kind on his persorn. Could the kidnappers have cared to strip him of his clothes or could it not be that the deceased himself discarded his clothes before committing suicide, this is the doubt which arises in one's mind.

No doubt the inquest which will be held a few days later will clear the doubts. The Police surgeon has sent the stomach contents of the body to the chemical analyser for a report which awaited.

In the meantime the City Coroner held an inquest over the body on Monday when formal evidence was led and the body was identified by the brother of the deceased who had come down to Bombay specially from Dhabhoi.

PREPARATIONS FOR POONA RACES IN FULL SWING

Many New Horses Imported By Well Known Owners : Aga Khan's Lot

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Poona Racing Season is fast approaching and regular racegoers are making preparations for the opening day which falls on July 29. The Viceroy is expected to attend in which case the attendance is sure to be well above the average.

Most of the stables that were represented in Bangalore have returned. Trainers were worried about the hardness of the going at the beginning of the month, but it has rained since and fast work will be given this week under ideal conditions.

The Stewards of the W. I. T. C. for 1933-34 are Messrs. P. L. Bowers. C. D. Dady, A. Geddis, G. D Shuttleworth and F. G. Travers. In the absence of the last named who is on leave, Sir Victor Sassoon will act in his stead. Mr. Leslie Blunt, who is a popular figure on the turf, has not been appointed steward this time, and there is only one Indian among the lot.

The Poona Race Course has been the scene of some nasty accidents to jockeys in the past, and the authorities have done well in insisting that jockeys must wear skull caps when riding in races.

WRONG CLASSIFICATION.

The Maharajah of Kolhapur who invariably changes the names of his importations, has called Sandy Lashes, a four year old chestnut colt, Maratha Emperor.

It is rather surprising to find this animal who dead-heated for first place in the Ascot Stakes last year, put in Class II. The handicapper seems to be taking a lenient view of the form of Sandy Lashes, who should be in Class I right away. Welsh Elegance has received the new appelation of Grand Raja. Clady will henceforth be known as Rajpyari.

MR. KELSON'S NEW HORES

Mr. Kelso's new ones are Doreda, Fairford, and Prince Khan. Additions to W. Buckley's string are Riche Occasion, The Knut (g. a. h.) Fanciful (ch. f. f) and Celebrator. The last named who ran in the Derby last year has been placed in Class I.

Mr Eve who has reduced his establishment, has left most of his animals in charge of C. Jennings. Height Record, a grey knglish filly, Insomnia, a chestnut English gelding, Pharoah III, a brown English gelding, Resque, a grey English gelding, Safety Match, a brown English filly, Silver Lady II, a brown English filly, and Sanguine, a dark brown Indian colt, are the new arrivals, which will carry the peacock and gold livery.

Alf Hoyt who has launced out as a private trainer, has Vamos, who should do well in Poona, Gay Day, Popcorn II, Star of Italy and Funny Face. He will also look after Honeysuckle, a brown Indian filly, Torch Dance, a brown Indian filly, Truro, a brown Indian filly, and Khusrao, a bay Arab horse, for his new patron, the Maharaja of Kashmir.

Jim Malone's new ones are Young Bachelor, a black English gelding, Upto Jinks, a brown English filly, and Hooray, a chestnut English filly.

CLASSIC PERFORMERS.

It is understood that H. H. the Aga Khan and Prince Aly Khan will in future be joint owners of the horses carrying the famous green, sash and red cap. New horses with classic pretensions for the Aga Khan, that are expected shortly, are Taj assra, Infandiar and Shamsuddin.

NEW JOCKEYS

E. Forsyth, Graham, J. Munro and Taylor are the new jockeys that will ride in Poona.

KALIDAS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, July 17.

The 23rd Meghaduta Utsava of Calcutta Kalidas Samiti was held here at Sarvamangala College on the 16th instant. Mr. G. S. Apte, late principal of the Madho College and Superintendent of the Jevajee Observatory presided. Pandits Manmathanath Kavyatirth, Srijiva Nyayatirtha and Divakar Ganesh Goray delivered speeches in appreciations of the genius of Kalidas.

Amongst others Mr. M. S. Bhagawat Member of the Gowalior State, Professors Sudhendrikumar Bagchi, Romeschandra Mitra, Nandlal Mitra and Mr. Bellekar were present.

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